

THE
STORY OF THE
EXPLOITS



ROBINSON CRUSOE,

MARINER, of YORK.

EXHIBITING

A concise and clear Narrative of his living twenty-eight Years in an uninhabited Island on the Coast of America: The Loss of his Ship in a Hurricane, by which his Companions, were drowned, and he alone preserved, being thrown on Shore on a Part of the Wreck: And his miraculous Preservation at last by means of Pirates.

WRITTEN ORIGINALLY BY HIMSELF,
AND ILLUSTRATED WITH CUTS

Printed for the Booksellers.

T H E
E X P L O I T S
O F
ROBINSON CRUSOE.

I AM the son of a Breman Merchant, and was born at York, in 1632; and was baptized Robinson, after my mother's maiden name.

My father intended me for the law, and endeavoured to educate me suitably; but to no purpose, for I was determined to go to sea.

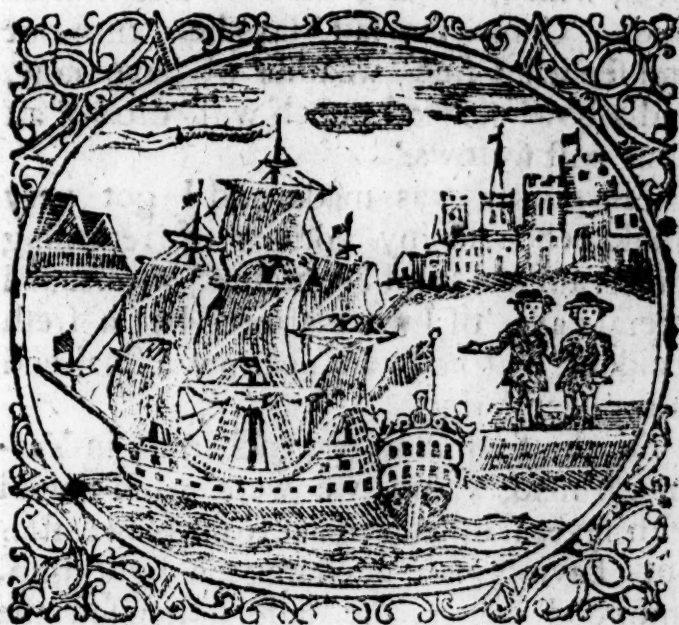
My father and mother were very averse to it, and used a multitude of arguments to dissuade me; but without effect: my resolutions were determinately fixed; and neither the intreaties of my father, nor the tears of my mother, could make any impression.

When I was about nineteen, meeting with one of my schoolfellows at Hull, who was going with his father (a master of a ship) to London, I imparted to him my intention who promised me a free passage, and provided me with necessaries suitable to the voyage. And accordingly, without imploring

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a blessing of my parents, I took shipping
September 1, 1651.



We had scarcely cleared the Humber, before we were overtaken by a violent storm and I being extremely sea-sick began to reflect upon my fathers advice, and the happiness of the state of life which he had proposed to me ; resolving, if ever I should set my feet again upon dry land, I would beg my parents pardon, and bid adieu to roving inclinations.

Such were my sentiments while the storm continued ; but it was no sooner over than my resolutions decreased with the day.

ger, particularly when my companion asked me, if I was not a little frightened by the storm, which, he said, was only a capfull of wind. 'Come, my lad,' says he, 'turn out 'and see what fine weather we have now, 'and a bowl of good punch will drown all 'your past sorrows.'

The punch was made and I got very drunk, when all my notions of returning home vanish'd; and I continued hot-headed several days, 'til I was alarmed by a fresh accident, that had very near put a final end to my wandering.

On the sixth day, we anchored in Yarmouth road, where we were wind-bound with several other vessels from Newcastle; but having safe anchorage, a light ship, and good cables, the sailors despised the danger, and were as merry as if they had been on shore: but on the eighth day there rose such a gale, as prevented our riding up the river; and it still encreasing, our vessel rode forecastle in, having shipped several large seas.

A general horror seized the seamen, and the Master cried, 'Lord have mercy upon us, we shall all be lost!' I kept to my cabin very sick, 'till the apprehensions of death urged me to come upon deck; and there I was most terribly frightened.

The sea ran mountains high, and destruction seemed inevitable. Two ships had cut their masts by the board; two had lost their anchors, and were forced out; and we were forced to cut away our fore and main mast.

It is easy to conceive, that I, who was only a fresh-water tar, must have been in worse plight than the rest. The vessel was a very stout one, but, as I understood from the discourse of the sailors, was too heavily laden, which made them fear she would sink.

The storm raged violently, and in the depth of night I could hear some cry out, 'the ship had sprung a leak,' others, 'that there was four foot water in the hold.' I was ready to die with fear, when on a sudden, all hands were called to the pump, myself not excepted.

Whilst we were in this confusion, the master spied some light colliers, and fired a gun. I did not then understand the signal; but soon learnt that it was a token of distress. It is impossible for me to describe the agonies I at that moment suffered.

They, to our unspeakable happiness, attended to the signal; put out their long boat, and at the most imminent hazard of their own lives, with the greatest difficulty saved ours: For scarcely had we got into the boat, ere our ship sunk to the bottom.

With great danger and difficulty they recovered their own ship; and made shift to land us at Cromer, near Winterton light-house, from whence we walked in a most miserable wet condition to Yarmouth where we were furnished with necessaries, either for London or Hull.

I have frequently thought since, it was very strange, that after such misfortunes at setting out, I did not, (like the prodigal) return to my father, who, as he must have heard of the ship's misfortune, had great reason to think me lost. But my evil genius still urged me on, in spite of the convictions of reason, the admonitions of conscience, and experience.

In three days after my arrival at Yarmouth, I met the young man who invited me to go on board with his father. I observed a great alteration in his behaviour towards me; and discovered he had acquainted his father who I was, and that I had taken this voyage only upon trial, with intent to proceed farther abroad.

When the old captain saw me, 'Young man,' said he, you ought never to attempt any more, for depend upon it, you never will be prosperous in a seafaring condition. You see what ill success heaven has set before your eyes; and perhaps our misfortune may, in some measure, be owing

' to you. Pray,' continued he, ' tell me
' truly upon what motive you first under-
' took this voyage ?' I told him the whole ;
at the conclusion of which he exclaimed,

' Eternal powers ! what great offence
' have I committed that I should take such
' an abandoned wretch into my ship, who
' has brought all these misfortunes upon
' me !' After his passion was a little abated
' he proceeded, ' Young man, if you do
' not return and submit to your parents,
' the vengeance of heaven will attend you
wherever you go.' And so he left me.

I again had an inclination to return to
my father's ; but that was soon overcome,
by an opinion, that my neighbours and ac-
quaintance would laugh at me. So strange
is the disposition of many youth, that though
they do foolish things without shame, yet
they are ashamed to own their folly, and
repent.*

I hurried to London, being resolved up-
on a voyage at all events : And being ac-
quainted with the master of a vessel bound
for Guinea, resolved to direct my course
thither. Having some money, and making
a genteel appearance, I did not go like a
common sailor ; but soon got so much in
the captain's favour, that he promised me
I should be his messmate, and have liberty
to carry with me what merchandize I

should think fit, and to trade with it to my own advantage.

The kindness of his offer greatly pleased me : And conceiving I had now an opportunity of making a fortune, I applied to my friends for money to equip me for my voyage ; upon which forty pounds were remitted me, with which I bought such goods as he advised me. He taught me the method of keeping a journal, and other most useful parts of navigation : and by his advice and my own application, in the course of this voyage I became both a sailor and a merchant. During some part of it, I was ill of a calenture, occasioned by the extraordinary heat of the climate, being almost fifteen degrees north of the line : However I recovered, and managed my little stock so well that I brought over with me five pounds nine ounces of gold dust, which sold at London for near three hundred pounds sterling.

Soon after my return my worthy friend the captain died. This gave me great uneasiness : yet I resolved to go a voyage with his mate, who had got the command of the ship. This proved an unsuccessful one. I reserved about an hundred pounds for the voyage, and left the remainder with the captain's widow and to sea we went. But as we were sailing towards the canary islands,

lands, we were chased by a sallee rover, who in spite of all the sail we could make, in a short time came up with us; and we were to fight or be taken.

She had eighteen guns and we but twelve. About three in the afternoon we engaged: and several were killed on both sides, but at length being overpowered by numbers we were compelled to submit, and were carried into Sallee. The mariners were sent to the emperor's court to be sold; but the pirate captain, taking a particular liking to me, kept me for his own slave.

Whilst in this wretched situation, my father's words came fresh into my remembrance, and my mind was continually employed in contriving how to make my escape: and as my new master entrusted me with the management of his garden and house, I was not indeed without hopes but that, at some time or other, a favourable opportunity might offer: the misfortune was, I had no mortal with me in whom I could confide; and, in consequence of that, during two whole years, found it utterly impracticable.

After some time, my patron became poor, that he could not fit out his ship: he then employed himself once or twice a week in going a fishing, and I and a morisco boy rowed him. And he was so much taken with

with my dexterity in fishing, that he would often send me with his kinsman, and the boy, to catch fish for him.

As we were one morning at the sport, there arose so thick a fog that we missed our way. After rowing all night, at daylight we found ourselves at least two leagues in the ocean: we made shift, however, to get on shore; and to prevent the like misfortune in future, my patron ordered a little stateroom to be built in the middle of the longboat, with a steerage behind; and took every other necessary precaution.

Thus equipped, we often went out a fishing. On a particular occasion, he invited some persons of distinction to go with him, and made extraordinary preparations for their entertainment. He likewise provided three suzees, with powder and shot that they might have sport at fowling, as they coasted along the shore. Next morning, when all was in readiness, the company altered their minds. However, he ordered us to go and catch some fish, being resolved his guest should sup with him.

It was at this instant I resolved upon making my escape; and the better to effect it, persuaded the moor to get provisions on board, with powder and shot to shoot curlews, which are very plentiful in those parts.

I provided privately whatever else I conceived necessary for the expedition ; being determined to succeed or perish in the attempt.



Soon after we were past the castle, we began to fish. I stood farther out to sea and when we were got about a league gave the boy the helm, and seizing Muley by surprise, threw him overboard. 'Muley,' said I, 'I never designed you any harm, and seek nothing but my own redemption. I know you are able to swim to shore ; but if you offer to follow me, that very moment I will shoot you through the head.'

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He instantly turned about, and no doubt got safe to shore.

At this the boy was exceedingly frightened, but I soon relieved him from his fear, by assuring him, 'If he would be a good boy, and swear by Mahomet, and the beard of his father, to serve me faithfully, I would be very kind to him.' The poor fellow was satisfied with my promise, and readily consented : and from that time I began to entertain a very cordial affection for him.

We continued our track on the Barbary coast 'til dusk, when I changed my course steering directly S. by E. that we might always keep near the shore ; and having a favourable gale, the next day, by three o'clock in the afternoon, we were fifty leagues beyond the dominions of the emperor of Morocco. But I was still under dismal apprehensions of being retaken.

I continued sailing five days, when I concluded, if any vessel was in pursuit of me I was so far to the southward, she would not think proper to pursue me any farther.

Being much fatigued, I anchored in the mouth of a small river ; but where I knew not, neither were there any people to give me information. The necessary I stood most in need of was fresh water, which I determined to go in search of as soon as it was dusk.

As soon as it became dark, however, we were greatly terrified by the howlings and yellings of wild beasts.

My poor boy, who had a great share of wit, and had learned some English of the captives, earnestly intreated me to go on shore. The hideous noises of the wild beasts shocked us so much, that we got little sleep that night. Our terrors were increased, by observing one of the monsters approaching us; but I had the presence of mind to shoot at him, and whether I hit the mark or not is very doubtful and no way material, for the report of my piece frightened the beast away, and terrified the other monsters; as we were soon convinced by the terrible increase of their noise.

Next morning I determined to go on shore, and at all events get fresh water: my boy would have taken a jar and fetched me some; but I refused saying, we would both go together and share the same fate. Accordingly we took our arms, and two jars, and set out in search of water.

I kept my boat in sight, lest the savages should come down in their canoes, and seize it; but my boy, seeing a vale a little further, ventured to it: on observing him return with precipitation, I imagined he had either been pursued by the savages or some

beast, upon which I ran, with the utmost haste towards him, being determined to perish or protect him; but as he approached me, I saw a creature hanging at his back resembling a hare, but somewhat larger, which proved upon trial, to be very wholesome food. This was a pleasing circumstance; but my joy was greatly heightened, when the boy assured me, that there was great plenty of fresh and good water in the identical creek which my boat occupied.

Here I recollected, that the Canary and Cape de Verd Islands could not be very distant; but having no instrument, knew not my latitude, or how to steer for them. I hoped, however I should meet some English vessel, which would take us on board, and afford us relief.

I was, doubtless, in that uninhabited country which lies between the emperors of morocco's dominions and the negroes. It abounds with wild beasts, and the Moors resort to it for hunting. From hence I thought I perceived Mount Teneriffe, one of the Canaries; and tried twice to steer that way, but was driven back, and obliged to coast it along the shore.

Very early one morning, we anchored at a small point; and the tide beginning to flow, we were preparing to go farther in; but Xury, whose penetrating eyes saw farther

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Sailing pretty near shore, we discovered several people looking after us: we perceived they were blacks, all naked and unarmed, except one who had something in his hand like a stick, which Xury said was a lance, with which they could kill at a great distance. I was inclined to go on shore, but the boy exclaimed, 'No, no.' However, I drew as near shore as I could, and conversed with them by signs, 'til I made them understand I wanted something. They made signs to me to stop, whilst two of them ran up into the country, and in less than half an hour, brought me two pieces of dry flesh and some corn, which we gladly accepted; and they, to prevent our fears, laid it down and went some distance off, 'til we had taken it on board, and then come to us again.

While we returning them our thanks, (the only recompence we were able to make) two uncommon creatures ran from the mountains eager to engage each other. They past the negroes with great swiftnes and jumped into the sea; where they swam about wantonly, the water seeming to have abated their fury. One of them approaching nearer to my boat than I thought consistent with safety, I fired at him, and had the good fortune to kill him.

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The consternation of the Negroes on hearing the report of my gun, and seeing the beast killed by it, is beyond the power of expression. I signified to them, by signs my desire that they would draw it out of the water; which they did. Upon examining of it, I found it to be a leopard. The Negroes being fond of the flesh, I gave it them, on condition they would let me have the skin, with which they very readily complied. The other beast, which was also a leopard, made back to the mountains with excessive swiftness.



Being furnished by the Negroes with the

the best provisions the country would afford, I took leave of them; and in eleven days sail, came in sight of the Cape de Verd islands; but could not reach either of them. On this disappointment, I became extremely dejected; when on a sudden, Xury, with a sort of terror, exclaimed, 'Mastro, mastro, a great ship with sail!' I soon discovered it was a Portegueze vessel and conjectured she was bound to Guinea for Negroes. Upon which I strove to come up with her; but my utmost efforts had proved abortive, if she had not happened to espy us, and shortened sail.

Observing this, I set up my awning, and fired a gun as a signal of distress; on which they very kindly lay to, 'til I came up with them. There was a Scotch sailor on board, to whom I explained my case, on which they took me into their ship.

My joy was exceeding great for this unexpected deliverance; especially when I found the captain very kind and compassionate to me; to whom in return for his friendship, I offered all I had, which he generously refused, telling me, his christian charity taught him better; 'These effects' says he, 'will be a support to you, when you come to the Brasils, and provide for your passage to your native country.' He behaved to me indeed with strict justice in every respect.

I sold him my boat for eighty pieces of eight; and took his note for payment at the Brasils: he gave me also sixty for my boy Xury, with whom I parted with great reluctance; but the boy being willing, I stipulated he should be set at liberty after ten years service.

After twenty two days sail, we arrived at the Bay of All-Saints. The captain would not take any thing for my passage. He purchased my whole stock.

Upon his recommendation I engaged with a planter, in whose service I continued 'till I had acquired a sufficient knowledge of planting and sugar-making. This business proving very lucrative, I resolved to get the money I had left in England remitted, and buy a plantation.

I soon purchased a plantation joining to one of an honest portegueze, born of English parents, who proved upon all occasions a very kind and friendly neighbour. Our capitals at first were both very small, yet by our industry we soon made very considerable improvements, and began to thrive. It was now I repented the loss of my boy Xury, having nobody to assist me, nor to converse with, but my neighbour.

I was in some degree settled, before the captain left the Brasils. One day I told him

him what cash I had left in London, and desired his assistance in getting a remittance to which he readily consented, but advised me to send for only half, lest it should miscarry, in which case, the rest would support me for taking letters of procuration from me, he promised me his best services. He kept his word, and was extremely kind upon all occasions.

Wealth now began to flow upon me: and I might have lived very happily, if ambition and roving inclinations had not had an ascendancy over me. I had lived some years in the Brâsils, and had not only learnt the language, but contracted an acquaintance with several of the most eminent merchants at St. Salvadore, to whom reciting the circumstances of my two voyages to Guinea, and the immense profits made by trading in those parts, they so much approved my notions of that business that three of them manifested a desire of going thither: and in order to induce me to undertake the management of their business, declared, if I would go as their supercargo, I should share equally with them in the profits, without advancing any thing towards the capital they intended to trade with. I consented to this proposal, on condition they would manage my plantation in my absence. A ship being properly fitted

ed out, sailed September 1, 1659, steering northward, in order to make the Coast of Africa. In a few days we met with a violent storm, which held twelve days. When the weather became clear, we found ourselves in eleven degrees north latitude on the coast of Guinea. The captain advised returning. This I opposed, judging it more prudent to stand away for Barbadoes, where I concluded we might arrive in fifteen days. My opinion prevailed; and changing our course, we steered westward, in hopes of reaching the Leeward Islands, which we did, and were overaken by another terrible tempest.

In this distress, one of our men cried out, 'Land! land.' That very moment our ship struck upon a land, and we expected we should be immediately lost. We knew not where we were and what was worse, we were certain the ship could not keep above water many minutes.

In full expectation of death, we applied to the last resort in such extremities; and hailing out the long boat, eleven of us got on board her, and submitted ourselves to the fury of the storm, and the divine mercy. This effort proved ineffectual for the tempest was so violent that the boat could not live. After we had been driven about two leagues, a violent wave aftern overset the boat.

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During the time I was struggling in the water, my mind laboured under the most excruciating distraction: the prospect of the terrors of hell being rendered still more terrible, by being every instant contrasted with the joys of heaven, which conscience, that exact scrutineer, intimated to me, my actions had not intitled me to. Still, however, I continued struggling [during which time all my companions were lost] til the wave abated its force, and, in retiring, had thrown me on shore.



I got on my feet, lest another wave should carry me back; and though I made the utmost expedition I was able, another came, which through me with such force smote a rock, as made me senseless,

Fortunately I recovered before the approach of the next, and made shift to secure myself 'til the force of the succeeding wave abated by keeping fast hold of the rock; which enabled me to get on shore, though in a very weak and miserable condition.

Necessity impelled me to risque all hazards to get on board the ship, in hopes of procuring necessaries. I therefore swam round her; and fortunately discovering a rope within my reach with some difficulty got into the fore-castle. The ship was bulged; but her quarter was dry, and thanks to gracious heaven, all the provisions were in good condition, and nothing wanting but a boat to convey them to shore.

It is commonly said, 'necessity is the mother of invention.' I now experienced the truth of the adage, for a project arose in my mind, which, under happier circumstances, it is probable I might never have thought of.

There were on board spare yards, masts &c. I threw several of these overboard, lashing them together that they might not be driven away. I then laid three or four short planks on them crosswise, and fastened others together in form of a raft: to strengthen which I cut a top-mast in several lengths, and braced the whole tight by

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which it was rendered capable of carrying considerable weight.

Having thus contrived a very useful mode of conveyance, my mind was next employed in making the most judicious choice, out of what I should find on board to load it with, in regard to my present necessities, and future security. After some deliberation, I proceeded in the following manner.

All the boards I could find I laid on the raft in the best manner I was able. Then lowered down three chests, and filled them with provisions. There was plenty of cloaths on board, but I took no more than there was an immediate necessity for.

I was chiefly solicitous to procure working tools, fire-arms, powder and bullets: and upon search, very luckily obtained the carpenters chest; and on looking into the cabin, I discovered several muskets, and a quantity of amunition. These were a mine of wealth to me in my situation. I laid them on board the raft with joy, and again ventured to sea.

I had not proceeded above a mile, before my raft run aground. It was with the utmost difficulty I kept my cargo together. Indeed, if I had not been extremely vigilant, the whole had been lost. But at the rising

rising of the water, she floated again, and I landed my effects very safely.

Near the place where I landed, which was at the mouth of a little cave, I discovered a very high mountain, surrounded with several hills. I judged this would be a very proper eminence from whence to take a survey of the country. Accordingly, arming myself, I ascended the mountain, and discovered that I was in an Island surrounded by the sea. It appeared barren uncultivated, and only inhabited by wild beasts.

I returned to the raft, and landed my goods. Dreading the wild beasts, I erected a kind of barricade, by way of security. That night I slept very well: and next morning resolved to go to the ship, and get such necessaries in as I most wanted, lest another storm might dash her to pieces, and render it impracticable.

I prepared for the second exploit, by repairing the raft; which enabled me to get from on board the ship a farther stock of tools, cloaths, amunition, &c. returning quickly to shore lest the wild beasts should devour what I had there.

Having landed my second cargo, I immediately made a little tent, and fortified it as well as I could, to secure myself against

any sudden attempt either from man or beast: and then charging my fire-arms, and blocking up the doors, I laid the bed I had brought from the ship upon the ground and slept as comfortably as ever I had done at home.

The thoughts, however, of my future subsistence were uppermost in my thoughts I visited the ship as often as possible, and brought away every thing useful; and myself so plentifully, that I was tolerably provided for a considerable time.

Eleven days had elapsed since I had been in the island, and as many times had I visited the ship. As I was making a twelfth attempt, the wind encreased. However, I ventured at low water, and, with difficulty reached the ship. On rumaging the cabins I found several other necessaries, together with upwards of thirty six pounds sterling in pieces of eight; which in my present situation, was of no value. However, I took it, and perceiving the storm begining to encrease, I hastened to shore.

I rested well that night in my little fortification; but perceived in the morning that the ship was lost.

Dreading there might be savages, and knowing there were wild beasts in this island, I was under great anxiety, and continually

tinually revolving in my mind various methods of insuring safety. Sometimes I deemed it would be most prudent to dig a cave: at others, that it would be most eligible to erect a tent: the result was, that I resolved to do both. My present situation being inconvenient, I sought for a better: and soon found one.

It was a small plain, near a rising hill; the front steep. On the side the hill was a hollow place, resembling the entrance of a cave. Before this place I determined to place my tent. The plain was about a hundred yards broad, and about twice as long, with an easy descent each way to the sea side. After this I drew a semicircle, about ten yards in diameter; and then drove a row of stakes within six inches of each other; and by the help of my cables and other materials I had brought from the ship, I attempted a sort of regular fortification; which was impregnable against any sudden attempts either of savages or wild beasts. For better security, I had no doors, but got in and out by a ladder, which I made for the purpose.

Within this garrison I deposited all my stores, and afterwards continued to work. I made me a little cellar, and farther strengthened my fortification by the earth and

stones I dug out of the rock.

I was greatly alarmed, however, one day, by a violent storm, attended with thunder and lightening. My gunpowder, consisting of near two hundred weight, which had calmed my fear in other respects, increased it now: and I dreaded every moment that myself and little garrison would be destroyed together, However it pleased God to spare me.

Considering myself now as King of the island, and looking upon its whole produce as my property in right of a sovereignty, I every day took out my gun, and killed whatever appeared to me to be eatable.

The island produced great number of goats: I shot one as she was suckling her young. Her kid followed me to the fortification, I lifted her over the pales, and endeavoured to preserve her: but that proving impossible, as she refused her food, I killed her for my own eating.

I was now reduced to what I called 'a state of nature,' which I was soon convinced, is only another phrase for 'A state of misery,' However I endeavoured to keep up my spirits in the most rational manner, by recollecting the signal turns of providence which had been already exerted in my favour.

According to my own account, it was the 30th of September when I landed on this

this Island. About twelve days after, fearing I might lose my reckoning, or forget the sabbath, being in want of pen ink and paper, I carved on a post, in large letters, which I set up in form of a cross on the identical spot where I landed, I came on shore, September 30, 1650. On each succeeding day I cut a notch on this post; and that for sundays twice the length of the others; and the notch for the first day of the month, twice as long as the notch for sundays. Thus I kept my account of time. This labour, however, I afterwards found was unnecessary, when, upon rummaging the effects belonging to the carpenter, gunner and mate, I found myself supplied not only with a regular book, pen and ink, compasses and other mathematical instruments, but also with bibles and several other English books, which I preserved with the utmost care. Yet I was still in want of things extremely necessary, though so trivial as to be made little account of by those who live in communities, namely, needles and thread, pickaxes shovels, &c.

It will not perhaps be deemed impertinent, if I inform the reader in this place, there was a dog and two cats on board the ship, which I made joint tenants with me in my fortification.

A whole year elapsed before I had completed

completed my habitation. When the business was finished, and fears in consequence greatly abated, solitude became less disagreeable, and I bent my thoughts to the contrivance of means for rendering my desolate situation agreeable at least, if I could not make it pleasant. In order to attain these desirable ends with a degree of probability it was necessary to ascertain some points with certainty: I therefore compiled the following journal.

Sept. 30, 1659, forced by shipwreck on this Island, which I named 'the Island of despair:' next day spent in reflecting on my hopeless condition, which afforded no prospect but that of the worst of deaths, either to be starved, or devoured by wild beasts.

Oct. 1, Discovered the ship driven on shore, whence I had hopes that when the storm abated, I might recover something towards my subsistence, especially, as I observed the ship to lie nearly upright, and one side of her perfectly dry. I immediately waded over the sands, and with great difficulty got on board. To the 14th of this inst. was spent in making voyages to and from the ship. Weather all the time wet and doubtful.

Oct. 20, my raft ran aground, and my goods

goods were in great danger. But I saved most of them.

Oct. 25, Blew a storm and rained hard. The ship was dashed to pieces, and nothing of her but the hulk appeared at low water. This day I judged it most adviseable to secure my effects from the weather.

Oct. 26, Wandered about to discover a place to fix my abode. Towards evening found a rock, where I judged I might erect a wall, and fortification.

Nov. 1, Placed my tent by the side of a rock.

Nov. 2, Made a fence about my tent.

Nov. 3, Shot two wild fowls, which proved good meat. In the afternoon made myself a table.

Nov. 4, Began to live regularly. In the morning I walked, and afterwards work'd 'til about two; made a dinner of such provisions as I had, and after dinner slept an hour or two. The weather being extremely sultry, could not work 'til toward evening.

Nov. 5, Went out with my gun and dog. Shot a wild cat: her flesh not being good, threw it away, and only preserved her skin. Saw a great flock of wild birds, and was greatly terrified at the sight of some enormous seals, which I beheld on the

the san^l. When they saw me they retired to the sea.

Nov. 9, Finished my table. From the 7th to the 12th (weather fair) worked hard. I rested upon the 11th, which, according to my computation was a Sunday.

Nov. 13 Weather wet and stormy, with thunder and lightening. 14th, Made provision to secure my powder, which I perfected on the 15th. 17th, Began to dig upon the rock, but was prevented for want of proper implements. 18th, Found a tree the wood of which was very hard; and of that, with the utmost difficulty, made me a kind of spade; in doing which, I almost spoiled my axe, which, in my situation, might have been attended with very fatal consequences.

Nov. 23, Spent my time from this to the 10th of Dec. in finishing my cave. Lay in my tent every night, which I had so well thatched with flags and leaves, that I found myself pretty well secured.

Dec. 10, Had no sooner finished my habitation, but part of the roof fell in, and it was a mercy I did not perish in the ruins. I was at great pains to repair it, and spent several days in putting my things in order. Variety of weather to the 27th.

Dec. 27, In my walks met some goats:

shot

shot one, and lamed another, which I took home, and bound up its leg. In a short time it got well, and was so tame, that it followed me like a dog, which induced me to try to tame these wild animals, in hopes of procuring a flock to live upon when my ammunition should be all expended.

Dec. 28—30, Weather so sultry, I was obliged to keep within shelter.

Jan. 1, though weather sultry, necessity compelled me to go out with my gun. In the valleys found goats. They were so shy could kill none of them.

Jan. 3—13, Searched the island, and finished my wall. Found great numbers of fowl, resembling English pigeons. Shot some of them, which proved excellent food. A very providential circumstance now occurred. As I was rummaging among my moveables, a bag came to hand which had probably been made use of to hold corn for the fowls in the ship. I purposed to use it to hold powder, and shook out the dust and loose corn upon one side of the rock. It had rained hard some days before. The month following, to my great surprise, I discovered something spring up very green. I came daily to view it; saw several ears of green barley of the very same size and shape with that of England.

I was amazed at this unexpected crop.

and must own, I was vain enough to imagine, that providence had provided it purposely for my subsistence. While was pouring out my thanks to almighty, I observed some rice stalks extremely flourishing; from whence I concluded there was more corn in the island. After several days fruitless search, I recollected that I had shaken the bag on the very spot where those blades were growing.

June was nearly expired, before these ears grew ripe; when I laid them up carefully, hoping I should one day reap the advantage, which I used all my industry to improve. It was four years however, before I could taste any barley bread, and much longer before I had any benefit from my rice. After this I finished my wall.

April 26, Finished my ladder. I began now to flatter myself that I was pretty well secured. But alas! in what can mortals place security. As I was one day sitting in my cave, there happened a sudden earthquake, and the roof of my little fortress came tumbling on my head. I ran to my ladder and got out just time enough to see the top of a huge rock fall into the sea.

Horror seized me; which was still increased by the evident approach of a violent tempest. This lasted full three hours, and
was

was succeeded by a rain that deluged my habitation ; from whence concluding *I* had chosen an improper situation, *I* resolved to search for a better.

April 29,—30, Spent in contriving how and where *I* should fix my new abode. As *I* had not proper tools for this undertaking some days were unavoidably lost in preparing those *I* had in the best manner my circumstances rendered possible.

May 1, Walking by the shore, *I* found a barrel of gunpowder, and divers pieces of the ship, which the violence of the late storm had thrown on the sand. The remaining part of the ship was likewise thrown by the tempest near the shore.

I meditated making farther advantage of the wreck ; but at this time it was not possible. However as soon as *I* could *I* set about it, and every day recovering something, got together so many planks, and so much iron, lead, and other necessaries that with skill, and proper implements, *I* might have built a boat : a thing *I* very much wanted.

June 16, Strolling towards the sea, *I* found a large turtle. 17th spent in cooking it : found in her seventy eggs ; and the flesh the most delicious meat that ever *I* tasted. 18th, *I* stayed within, being continual rain, with wind and lightening.

D

From

From the 19th to the 27th was very sick
suffered by an ague. the fit frequently con-
tinuing eight or ten hours.

June 18, began to recover : but my
nights were restless, dream continually of
ghosts and spectres. These visions affected
me deeply : my father's advice came fresh
into my memory, and *I* began to think
the sufferings *I* had met with were inflicted
by the justice of heaven.

June 28, Slept pretty well, which refresh-
ed me much. In the morning eat a biscuit,
and drank some grogg. Boiled a piece of
goat's flesh for dinner, but eat little. At
night supped upon three of my turtle's eggs.
After supper attempted to go a shooting,
but found myself too weak, and so return'd.

Conscience now stared me in the face,
and reprehended me sharply. Happening
to say in the agony of my mind, 'What
' have *I* done, that *I* should thus be given
' up to unutterable woe !' *I* fancied *I* was
answered, 'Wretch ingrate ! darest thou
' to ask what thou hast done !—Recollect
' thine actions : thou wilt then wonder,
' with justice, that thou wast not lost in
' Yarmouth road ; killed by the Sallee ro-
' ver ; devoured in the desert of Africa ;
' or drowned with thy companions when
' approaching this island.' These reflections
effectually silenced the petulance of passion.

Having

Having heard that the Brasilians esteem
ed tobacco servicable in most disorders, *I*
determined to try its effects on mine. *I*
chewed some ; steeped some in rum, and
took a dose when *I* went to bed ; and burn-
ing some in a pan, received the fumigation.
All or some of these operations, promoted
perspiration ; and *I* had a good night's rest ;
my spirits were revived ; my appetite in-
creased ; *I* was stronger and better, and
escaped the next day's fit.

June 30 ventured out : killed a fowl
resembling a brand-goose. In the evening
repeated my medicine, but had a slight fit
next day. 2d of July, *I* took my medicine
again ; on the 14th, the day *I* expected a
return of the fit, the ague left me.

July 4, Walked out with my gun. My
distemper having reduced me, could go but
a little way. Having seen no inhabitants
since my residence, *I* flattered myself *I* was
monarch ; and being recovered from my
disorder, resolved to make a progress thro'
my dominions.

July 15 Entered on my progress : found
a little running brook, behind which were
fertile meadows ; in which *I* discovered
tobacco, sugarcanes, and aloes, with sever-
al plants with which *I* was unacquainted.
Returned, and slept well. Proceeding
farther up the country next day, found it
abounded

abounded with trees ; with great plenty of melons and grapes, of which *I* eat sparingly to avoid disorders. At the approach of night, *I* placed myself securely in a tree and, for the first time ventured to sleep out of my habitation. Next morning *I* proceeded a few miles farther, and finding plenty of fine fruit, resolved to provide myself with a large stock. *I* soon procured a sufficient quantity of fine grapes, and various other sorts of fruits ; for they grew in such amazing plenty. that *I* plucked none but the very best, and such as *I* judg'd were in the best condition for drying, in order that *I* might prepare them for my future consumption.

July 18, *I* returned thither again with two bags, to bring to my castle as much of the fruit as *I* could. This place was so pleasant, and so extremely fruitful, that *I* was strongly inclined to fix my abode there but recollecting that if *I* did so, *I* should lose sight of the sea, and deprive myself of the possibility of deliverance in case a ship should come that way, *I* contented myself with making a bower, which employment took up the remainder of this month. Here *I* dried a quantity of my grapes, which *I* took home for winter stock.

Aug. 14, The rain set in with great violence. Continued to the middle of october.

ber. I could go out but twice : the first time I shot a goat ; the next found a large turtle.

Sept. 30, Counting the notches on my post, they amounted to three hundred and sixty five, this I concluded to be the anniversary of my landing. I returned thanks for my miraculous preservation ; went to my bed, and slept soundly.



Judging the season to be proper, I sowed about thirty stalks of barley and twenty of rice, which I had saved. In due season, the crop answered my most sanguine wishes.

On the return of fair weather I went to

my bower, which *I* found uninjured, The stakes had taken root, and grew much after the manner of English willows; which made an excellent fence, as *I* shall have occasion to mention by and by.

My thoughts were now intently busied in making the best observations *I* could on the weather of this island, that *I* might the better adjust the quantity of provisions which might be necessary during the time *I* should be confined by its inclemency: and considering the short time *I* had been there, my calculation proved tolerable exact.

When the weather was so wet that *I* could not go abroad to procure provisions, *I* employed myself in making tools, and other necessaries, as well as *I* was able; but many difficulties occurred before *I* could finish a basket, and the making of casks and boiling-pots was utterly out of my power; neither could *I* at present devise any mean for supplying the place of a tobacco pipe.

When the fair weather returned, *I* renewed my resolution of surveying my whole kingdom; and taking my dog, gun, and other necessaries, proceeded on my journey.

Having past the vale where my bower stood, *I* came within sight of the sea, lying to the West. From hence *I* discovered
land.

land, which *I* supposed to be that track land which lies between Spanish America and the Bravils, remarkable for being inhabited by cannibals.

The part of the island *I* was now in abounded with parrots, one of which *I* took home, but it was long before *I* could tame it or teach it to speak. There were likewise great numbers of hares and foxes, and plenty of grapes and other fruits. *I* did not travel above two miles a day, being more intent on making discoveries, than an expedition. The sea-shore was extremely beautiful, and well stocked with fish.

Having made several observations, and fearing a return of the wet weather, *I* resolved to retreat homewards: and this *I* judged would be best done, by going a different track, as that would double my chance for observations. Having therefore set up a landmark to aid my future progress *I* set out. In my return, my dog turned out a kid, which *I* took to my bower, in hopes of raising a breed. *I* arrived at my castle in about a month from my setting out, where *I* resolved to allow myself a week for refreshment.

On going to the bower for my kid, *I* found it in a starving condition. *I* fed it with such shrubs as *I* could procure. The poor animal seemed grateful, followed me tamely

tamely to my castle ; where *I* gladly kept it.

September 30, the anniversary of my third year and the return of the wet season *I* kept within, and offered up most grateful thanks to the Almighty for my preservation. Ruminating, soon after, on my solitary condition, *I* chanced to open my bible, when the following text struck my observation : ' I will never leave thee nor forsake thee.' which gave me great pleasure, as *I* imagined the words were directed to me by divine interposition.

A new year commencing, *I* resolved upon the following regulation of time :

The first part of the morning for devotion. Then to take my dog and gun and go in quest of provision ; the cleaning and cooking of which would employ me to the mid-day, when by reason of the excessive heat, it would be necessary to rest. The remainder of the day to contrive and make such implements as *I* shall have occasion for.

On viewing the land *I* had sown, *I* was comforted by the prospect of a plentiful crop ; but was soon mortified by the goats, who bit the blade so close, that a great part of it was too much weakened to recover. *I* therefore hedged it round. A new mortification succeeded : birds were destroying what the goats had left. *I* shot a few, and

put

put them on stakes which frightened the rest, and they forsook this part of the country.

To avoid farther loss, I cut my corn as soon as it was ripe ; and carried it home, rubbed out the grain in the best manner I was able. The produce of the barley and rice proved nearly equal ; there appearing to be about two bushels of each, From this specimen, I flattered myself with a probability of raising sufficient quantity of corn : but how to convert it into bread could not at present devise, being in want of necessaries for so doing.

Being now convinced that the soil was fertile, I applied my thoughts to cultivation, in order to supply my future necessities.

Some land which lay behind my castle, appeared to me proper for the purpose. I hedged it in, therefore, to secure it from the vermin ; and taking such other methods for the improvement of it as my circumstances admitted, was rewarded by an ample increase, which not only enabled me to make my bread, but, from the prospect of its continuance, encouraged me to eat it, without dread of future want.

My fourth anniversary returned, which I celebrated with my former solemnity and devotion : and being now rendered something easy in my circumstances, my mind ever active, began to form new projects.

I had considered myself as king of the island; but alas! I was a king without subjects. Though I had reasoned myself into a tolerable patient submission to the fate providence had assigned me, yet I could not help lamenting my solitude, and being grieved at the want of that great enlivener of the human mind, social converse.

In my situation of mind, revolving on one hand my happiness in having thus provided myself with necessaries, and lamenting on the other my want of company, I sauntered pensively to the back of my island, and cast my eye on the opposite shore. The prospect of land, and the hope that it was inhabited, cheered me. I longed to get at it, but wanted the means. I endeavoured to recover the ship's boat, but found it impracticable; and was obliged to console myself by reflecting on the folly of attempting impossibilities.

I now began to experience very sensibly some of the misfortunes attendant on a desolate situation. My biscuit was nearly exhausted; my cloaths and linen worn out, except a few cheque shirts; and my ink quite gone.

I supplied my want of cloaths, in some measure, by the help of goat skin. Of these I made myself a cap, a waistcoat, and a pair of open-kneed breeches, with the
 haire

hair on the outside, Rendered thus something easy in my mind, I began to contemplate the kindness of heaven in enabling me to provide for myself, and consoled myself with the hope that I should one time or other be enabled to regain my native country. Five years were elapsed, in which I effected nothing worth relating, except the making a canoe with a view to discover the circumference of my island; which I victualed and supplied with ammunition and necessaries.

In the ninth year of my reign, Nov. 16, my voyage commenced, which was frequently retarded by unexpected difficulties. The tremendous height of the rocks and their extensive projection into the sea. alarmed my fears; and I dreaded being driven so far out to sea, as might render my return impracticable. I therefore anchored as near the shore as I could, and wading to it, ascended a lofty hill, from whence viewing the extent of my dominions, I was encouraged to pursue my voyage but had made little progress, before I found reason to repent.

A strong current drove me so far out to sea, that I despaired of ever returning; and dreaded being lost by a storm, or perishing by hunger when my stores should be exhausted.

By a fortunate change of the wind, however, I was driven back to my own island where I waded to shore, and being greatly fatigued lay down to rest.

Having taken a comfortable nap, I laid up my boat in a creek, and taking up my gun, &c. retired to my bower, and endeavoured again to take repose ; but was quickly surpris'd by a voice exclaiming ' Poor Robin Crusoe ! where have you ' been poor Robin Crusoe ! ' Gazing round in my confusion, I discovered my parrot sitting in the hedge, and was convinced it was she that called me. On calling her, she came and perched on my finger, seemingly rejoiced at my return.

The disasters of my late voyage so much damped my taste for roving, that I laid aside all hope of returning to my native country, and passed about a year with tolerable content ; diverting the time in making implements for my present occasions, and providing, in the best manner I could, against future wants : an evil the more to be dreaded, as my powder was nearly exhausted.

Ruminating on the advantages I should reap, if I could by any means take goats alive, and bring them to domestick tameness, the idea occurred to me of making pits, and baiting them with corn. This scheme

scheme succeeded : for on making the experiment, I caught an old he-goat, and one male and two female kids.

The old one escaped by superior strength ; but I conveyed the young ones home.

After some time they came to their stomachs, and I preserved them with corn and water : but finding that pasture was necessary, I inclosed a small piece of ground and treating them with gentleness, they soon became very tame. In less than two years my stock increased to forty-three, by which means I obtained a good supply both of meat and milk ; which made my life so happy, that I seldom longed for liberty.

Unwilling to lose my boat, which had cost me so much labour, I went over land to the creek where I had laid it up : but saw there was no method of regaining it, but by risquing the same dangers I had before experienced. I therefore resolved to make a canoe and leave it on the other side of the island.

I was now possessed of two plantations viz. my fort, which I had much improved ; and my country bower. I used frequently to go from the latter to attend my goats.

Going one day, as usual, to my boat, I

tion could not have terrified me more. Gazing on all sides, without seeing or hearing any one, I returned, in the utmost consternation, to my habitation : but fear kept me awake the whole night. My mind was agitated by various conjectures. One while I thought it must have been the devil ; then I supposed some savages had been forced thither by the current, and washed back again. One moment I blessed myself with the hope that the savage had not seen me : the next I dreaded they had discovered my boat, and would come in numbers and destroy me.

Three nights and days I suffered all the torment which naturally arises from an accumulation of dismal and terrible apprehensions. At length I ventured out, milked my goats, and put all things in order.

Going again to the shore to make farther observations. I was convinced, either that the island was inhabited, or that some person had been on shore.

Dreading therefore that I might be surprized before I was aware, I put my castle in the best posture of defence, and mounted my guns in such a manner that they might do effectual execution, if there should be occasion.

To prevent losing my goats by surprise distributed them into smaller flocks ;
placing

placing them in different parts of the island, and putting two male with ten female, in order to keep up the breed.

While I was occupied in making an arrangement, I discovered a boat at a great distance, but could not discern what she was. After some time she came on shore on the south-west, when I soon discovered they were savages. The place of their landing was covered with the mangled scraps of human bodies; there was also a circle made, in the center of which had been a fire, about which it was probable, they had either sacrificed or eaten the unhappy victims who had fallen in their way.

Though I was convinced these savages never approached my situation, yet the abhorrence of them had such an effect on me, that, for two years, I confined myself to my fortress, my bower, and my inclosures. By this caution I continued some time in peace: nevertheless I meditated the destination of some of them, in hopes that, by sparing one, he might be inclined to make me a faithful and useful servant. But how to accomplish this end, remained still to be considered.

After revolving in mind a multitude of schemes, most of which I rejected almost as soon as I conceived them, I resolved

upon the following, viz. to place myself in a convenient situation, and to lie perdu; to fire at them with my gun; then firing my pistols, to rush on sword in hand: but upon re-consideration,, having some doubt whether such a proceeding was lawful, I laid aside my resolution.

As I was cutting wood one day to make charcoal, I observed a large cavity; and on my nearer approach, perceived two large eyes staring, as I thought, at me. Much surprised I ran back; but on recovering myself resolved to unriddle the mystery. I therefore returned; and finding that what my fear had so much magnified was nothing more than a poor old goat in the agony of death, I could not help lamenting the weakness of man, by means of which he is often tortured with dread, merely from the want of resolution to enquire. Being now easy, curiosity inclined me to make observations of the place. On the farther side of it was a kind of entrance; but so very low, that it required creeping on the hands and knees, and likewise very dark; so that I could not then proceed.

Next day I returned with six large candles of my own making. After I had squeezed through this narrow entrance, I was clear of all difficulty, the roof being
more

more elevated ; and approaching farther, found myself in a most beautiful grotto. The walls and roof bespangled with natural chrystals, reflected millions of lights from my candles charming to behold. But, what charmed me most, was the difficulty of access, which made me conclude it would be an excellent hold against any surprise from the savages. I therefore brought hither, with the utmost expedition, a quantity of arms and ammunition.

I began now, about my twenty-third year, to experience some degree of happiness : it was allayed indeed by the death of my dog : but my parrot had learned to talk English well ; my cats increased so fast that I was often obliged to destroy some of them ; I constantly kept a few domestic goats ; and variety of fowls built and bred about my castle ; so that having plenty of real necessities, nothing seemed to me to be wanting but the conversation of a few friends to complete my felicity. Alas ! how short is human foresight ?

In the month of December [my harvest], as I was walking out early one morning, I observed about two miles from shore, towards the part where I had seen the savages, a great light. Horribly afraid lest they should discover me and destroy me, I hastened to my castle, and put my-

self in the best posture of defence. Ascending soon after the top of the rock, I discerned through my glass nine of them naked round a fire, feasting, as I conjectured, on human flesh: their two canoes lying on shore, waiting for a tide to convey them back. On viewing the place after they were gone, the sight of human limbs mangled and torn, raised my indignation to such a pitch, that I determined to take revenge on the first I should meet though the attempt might cost me my life. I afterwards discovered, that they did not visit my island very often, and it was near a year since I had seen them. But I must make a digression worthy the attention of the reader.

After a violent storm, which happened, according to my wooden almanack, on the sixteenth of May, I was alarmed by the report of a gun, like that of a ship in distress. I ascended the rock, and discovered by my glass that I had conjectured right. She was wrecked at the place where I had like to have been lost.

I lighted a fire on the hill as a signal, which they answered by several guns. The weather proving hazy, I lost sight of them; and when it cleared up, discovered that the ship was cast away. I never saw any of the crew on my island, but the dead body

of a boy which was driven on shore ; but he had nothing about him by which I could form any rational conjecture what country he belonged to,

A calm ensuing, I ventured, with great difficulty and danger to get to the wreck, not only with a view of satisfying my curiosity, but in hopes of procuring some necessaries. She was Spanish built, and had suffered much before she was lost.



As I approached the vessel a dog on board began to yelp : on my calling him, he jumped into the sea and swam to me, When I took him up he was nearly famished

ished. I was shocked when I got on board at the sight of two drowned men clasped in each other's arms. She was a rich ship, and, as I conjectured, homeward bound from the Spanish West Indies. I could not discover any more of the sailors than the two before mentioned.

From this wreck I furnished myself with a fire shovel and tongs, two brass kettles, a chocolate pot, a gridiron, some horns of powder, two chests, a cask of rum, and various other things I had stood in great need of. With some difficulty, by the help of my boat, I landed them safe on my island, after sleeping one night in my boat.

Next day I conveyed my cargo to my grotto, and on rummaging the chests, found several shirts and handkerchiefs. There were likewise three bags of pieces of eight : it had been happier for me, if there had been three pair of shoes and stockings. These I deposited in my cave, and hastened to my castle, where I found all things safe ; so that I had nothing now to think of but providing for my domesticks, and indulging in repose.

Thus furnished with necessaries, I might have enjoyed a tolerable share of ease, if my mind had not been tortured by dread of the savages. For two years ventured very little way out, and only in that part

~~where~~

I knew they never came. My hours at home were occupied in forming projects for quitting a place where I had lived near twenty years in continual fear. One night in the month of March, revolving in bed, all the dangerous events of my life, I thought I perceived the immediate interposition of providence throughout in my favour. My heart glowed with gratitude to my great benefactor.

Encouraged by these considerations, my mind became easier ; but I still longed to live with men, and conceived hopes, that if I could by any means land myself on the continent, there might be a chance of procuring a passage to Europe.

My mind however, was again greatly embarrassed by a variety of projects which offered themselves, but all attended with almost insuperable difficulties, for the attainment of this end. At length I resolved at the peril of my life, to rescue one of the savages from the devouring cannibals ; and flattered myself, that, by so doing, I should win his affection, and incline him to be useful to me. It was a full year and a half before an opportunity offered, when early in the morning of the twenty-third of April, I discovered five canoes on shore on my side of the island, the crews of which were landed, and concealed, but I could

not tell where. The sight of so many boats excited my utmost dread, from the consideration of the number they might have brought; and arming myself, I went with impatience to the top of my prospect-hill from whence I observed about thirty of them, some feasting, some dancing round a fire with the most hideous contortions, and others dragging two unhappy men onshore one of whom they knocked down, and after mangling miserably, devoured. The other stood seemingly in the utmost horror, expecting the same fate. On a sudden however, he ran, made towards a small creek, and took to swimming. Two of the cannibals swam after him, and one returned. The unhappy fugitive, as soon as he got out of the water, ran towards my grove; and now I thought I had a favourable opportunity of obtaining a companion.

I resolved to make the best use of this opportunity, and snatching my gun, ran a shorter way, and put myself between the pursuers and their prey. The poor creature I intended to save was astonished at my appearance; but, upon my beckoning he stopt. The first of his pursuers, I knocked down with the but-end of my piece, and perceiving the other taking aim at me with his arrow, I let fly, and killed him.

The

The flash and report of my gun struck the astonished indian with horror. I made signs to him to come to me, which he obeyed through fear; throwing himself at my feet, and putting one of my feet upon his head; which is their sign of



submission, and acknowledgement of perpetual slavery. Upon which I gave him, by tokens, all the encouragement I was able.

The cannibal I had knocked down, being something recovered, sat upright, which greatly terrified my poor slave; but I appeased his fears by presenting my musket

at the devourer. The indian, however, made signs not to fire, but to lend him my sword ; which I accordingly did ; when he ran eagerly to his enemy, and with one dexterous blow, severed his head from his body, and laid it in triumph at my feet.

My new servant was greatly astonished that I could kill at a distance without bow and expressed a strong desire, by signs, to examine the body. I indulged his curiosity. After he had viewed the wound, he intimated a desire to bury him, which, with my leave he did with surprising dexterity.

When he had finished this ceremony, I took him to my cave, and after he had eaten I permitted him to lie down on some straw and repose himself. I was now at leisure to view him, and thought him one of the handsomest indians I had ever beheld.

In about an hour after, as I was attending my goats, he came and prostrated himself, putting my other foot upon his head as a confirmation of his perfect subjection.

We returned to my cave, where we slept that night. Next morning, I took him out with me, and made him understand, that I should name him Friday, in honour to the day on which I effected his deliverance. Passing by a place, where some savages lay interred

interred, he intimated a desire to take the
up, and eat them : but seeing me displeas-
ed, he desisted, with very strong marks of
submission.

Finding, by an observation from the top
of a hill, that the barbarians were departed
we reposed ourselves that night in the ca-
stle : and the next morning, having armed
myself, I took my man with me, and went
to view the scene of their cruelties. It was
rendered truly horrible, by the number of
mangled bodies, which were lying upon it.
My servant made me sensible, that three
had been there destroyed, and that my ex-
ertion in his defence had been the means
of preventing his suffering with them. Not-
withstanding my former rebuke, he could
not help betraying a longing to make a
meal of them : upon which I behaved
more sternly, and threatened to shoot him
if ever he complied with so brutal an ap-
petite.

On returning to my castle, I made the
best shift I could to cloath my man who
did not seem much to thank me, having
never been use to the confinement of dress
but in a few days they sat easy, and he ap-
peared very well pleased.

My next endeavour was to contri-
vise something that might be comfortable to him;

E

without

without risking my own safety. I built him a small tent between my two fortifications; and secured myself every night so as effectually to prevent a surprise: a caution which was unnecessary, as I found him on trial a very faithful and affectionate servant.

The force of habit, and predominancy of fear, are equally unaccountable, though not equally difficult, to be overcome, as I was convinced by two instances. The first was the difficulty I found in bringing him to an abhorrence of human flesh, which notwithstanding my threat he still longed for, and I could scarce prevail on him to refrain from. But his fear he could never overcome: for he was so terrified at having seen my gun kill at a distance, that he would not venture to touch it; on the contrary paid it a timid adoration, and would frequently speak to it in his own language, imploring its protection, and beseeching it not to kill him. Killing a kid soon after, I let him eat of it both boiled and roasted; and it suited his palate so well, that he gave me to understand, by signs, that he should never more hanker after human flesh.

I had now two mouths to feed, and found it necessary to give my new servant some employment: this the poor fellow seemed

seem'd conscious of and performed his business with the utmost diligence. By this behaviour he won my affection, which was repaid by his abundant gratitude.

For my own sake as well as his, I began to teach him English ; and must confess he was a very apt pupil. I interrogated him respecting his country, its distance, manner and mode of fighting. His answers were generally pertinent, and such as manifested good natural understanding. With respect to religion, he was extremely ignorant but nevertheless seemed to have some notion of a creator, telling me, that the world was formed by Benamuckee ; who was older than either sun or moon, and dwelt somewhere far beyond them : but he seem'd to have no idea of divine attributes.

I next endeavour'd to explain to him the great truths of christianity, and the authorities upon which they were founded. He was very attentive : and by the pertinency of the questions he put for information, demonstrated a capacity for improvement. This proved a greater advantage to me than I at first apprehended : for by instructing him, I refreshed my own memory, and my mind was alleviated by his company.

Friday had now acquired English enough to be very conversible. I enter-

tained him with a relation of my exploits, and alleviated his terrors, by explaining the nature and properties of gun-powder, and teaching him to shoot. He appeared very proud of a knife I had given him; so I made him a present of a hatchet, which he hung to his belt, and placed his habiliments in such a manner, that he made a very romantick appearance.

Being now very familiar, I gave him as particular a description as I was able of Europe in general, and particularly of my native country.

His mind having been thus by degrees enlarged, I judged he might be capable of investigating matters which were clearly presented to his view: I therefore, after having given him an idea of my shipwreck as well as I could verbally, took him to the place, and shewed him the wreck of my boat. He viewed it very attentively for some time, and then exclaimed, 'O master! me see such boat come to place at my nation.'

Conjecturing that poor Friday alluded to some European boat, which had been driven thither by distress, I enquired as to its make, and what it contained. He replied eagerly, 'O master! me save white man's from drown. Yes, yes, boat full white

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man.' I enquired their number. He counted on his fingers seventeen. I asked if they escaped alive. To which he replied, 'Yes, master, all live, live mong my countrymen.' I asked him how it happened they did not eat them. His answer was, 'No, no, my nation, t'other nation, no eat mans : they make brother with them : but if mans make war, they fight.' He then intimated, that his own and an adjoining nation did not eat men, except such as they took in acts of hostility, whom they deemed lawful prize in right of conquest.

Ascending a hill on the east side of my island, from whence I had before discerned the continent of America, I was surpris'd to see Eriday in the highest joy, which he expressed by the most antick gesticulations.

On a sudden he burst out, 'Me glad, me glad ; there see my nation, there lives white mans all gather.'

Solitude in productive of fear, and the most active minds become tim'd and desponding when deprived of the pleasure of free converse. Though naturally courageous, I felt its effects ; and a suspicion now arose in my breast, that if Friday could contrive an escape to his own nation, he would bring down his countrymen upon me, and I should lose my life and my island

together. After-experience proved that my dread was ill-founded, for Friday served me with the utmost fidelity, and regarded me with the most sincere affection. My fear produced the following conversation.

‘Friday should not you be glad to go home to your own country?’

‘Yes: O me much glad to be at my own nation. Me go, if you go: me no go, if you stay.’

‘I go! Friday; what should I do there

‘O master, you do much deal good.

‘You teach wild mans to be tame mans:

‘you make ’em sober; live good life;

‘know God, pray God.’

‘Ah! Friday, that’s out of my power;

‘I’ll not venture there myself: but you

‘may go, and I’ll remain alone as I was

‘before I saved your life.’

Thunderstruck at these words, the poor fellow put one of his hatchets into my hand crying, ‘Only kill Friday, Friday care not live long.’

‘But why should I kill you,’ said I.

‘Ah! dear master,’ replied he, ‘what made you Friday save from eat a me up So ong keep Friday, make Friday love God, and not love Benamuckee; and now Friday send away, never see Friday more.’

These

These words were uttered with such manifest marks of grief, as extorted tears from my eyes. I soothed his anguish by telling him, that, if he was so inclined, he might continue with me, and would never more think of parting with him. His future behaviour convinced me that my suspicions had been groundless.

Judging that crossing to the continent, and treating with the white men Friday had alluded to, might be a means of facilitating my return, I applied assiduously to the building of a canoe, which, by the active assistance of my man, was launched in six weeks; and at the end of three months had fitted her with mast and sail; so that the only difficulty remaining, was, to instruct my companion how to be useful in navigating her.

I now repeated the anniversary of my landing for the twentieth-seventh year, with greater solemnity than usual, excited there to by sincere gratitude for the long continuance of divine preservation.

Prudence required the continuing my course of husbandry, notwithstanding I had formed hopes of a speedy departure. Having secured my corn, and the rainy season setting in, we retired to our dwelling, determined, about december, to attempt voyage to the continent.

The rains being somewhat abated, dispatched Friday one morning to the shore in search of a turtle. He returned speedily, and in the utmost fright, exclaimed, 'O, master, master, bad news, four canoes upon coast, come to look for poor Friday; kill you as well as me. Me fight; me obey orders; me lose last drop blood for you.'

There was now no time to be lost. We loaded our arms, and put ourselves in the best posture of defence. I then mounted a hill, to make a discovery; and perceived there were nineteen savages, and three prisoners, who, from the manner in which they were treated, seemed destined to be devoured.

Amongst the unhappy, was a white man: this increased my detestation, and urged me to attempt his rescue, which I determined to effect or perish in the attempt.

Having instructed my man to follow my example, we approached them unobserved; and took aim so well, that we killed four, and wounded two or three more.

The savages were struck with amazement at this unexpected salute. We took the advantage of their consternation, and poured in a second volley with such effect that we killed two more, and wounded several. They became frantick, and ran

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about making violent contortions and strange yellings.

I ordered Friday to take the loaded musket, and follow me; and while the panic was strong upon their minds, we shewed ourselves boldly, and rushed impetuously in upon them, making a great shout. They fled with the utmost precipitation.



We immediately unbound the victim. I enquired, in Portuguese, who he was he replied, in Latin, that he was a Spanish christian, thanked me in the strongest manner for his release, and was going to recite his misfortunes but I judged it better

to defer it, and said, 'We will talk when more at leisure: the present time must be employed in fighting.'

After having refreshed him, I furnished him with a sword and pistol, and bid him do his best. He manifested great courage. We pursued the barbarians so vigorously, that out of twenty-two, not above four got into their canoes, and those I determined to destroy if possible. Accordingly I leaped into one of them, and commanded Friday to follow. My eyes were immediately shocked with the sight of another devoted object. I unbound him, and helped him up; but he could not stand nor speak,

I ordered Friday to speak to him in his own language, and assure him of our friendship. He did so. And now reader, judge if you can, with what emotions the soul of poor Friday must have been agitated, when he discovered that the object of his care was his own father. His transports were boundless, and he gave the strongest testimonies of duty and affection for his miserable parent.

With some difficulty we got both these unfortunate men to my castle, where I contrived a tent for their reception; and as they were very weak, my man was immediately employed in killing a kid, to make them broth. After dinner I sent him

to bring home the arms we had left behind lest they should fall into the hands of any other enemies.

These businessses being dispatched, I ordered Friday to question his father, whether he thought it possible for the savages to reach home, and whether there might not be reason to dread their return, with a reinforcement.

The old man doubted very much the possibility of their getting back ; but seemed perfectly satisfied there was no danger of another visit : being clearly of opinion, that their ignorance would impute the mischiefs they had met with to the effects of fire from heaven, and that they would represent the island to their countrymen, as the abode of some spirit unfriendly to their nation.

I now renewed my intention of taking a voyage to the continent. Friday's father assured me, I should meet with good treatment from the natives ; and the Spaniard offered to go over with him before-hand to settle matters for my reception ; and both agreed to take an oath of fidelity to me. These assurances made me very sanguine, and I was for pushing the expedition : but the Spaniard, after a little recollection, hinted to me, that my stores were not at present sufficient, and that if I waited
till

till I had got in another harvest, there would be less risque. The advice was wise, and given with a sincerity that forced me to esteem him.

I had twenty-two bushels of barley, and sixteen of rice ; which we sowed, as soon as we could prepare the earth to receive it. We then in order to increase our goats, put the kids into inclosures, and that they might have plenty shot the wild dams.

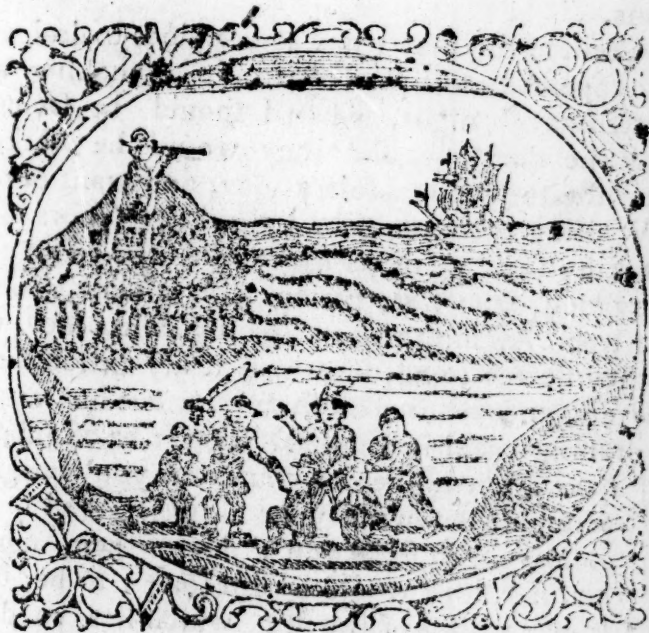


Our endeavours met with success, that upon getting in harvest, I could have victualled sufficiently for any part of America. I therefore dispatched my two ambassadors, after having furnished them plentifully with provisions and ammunition.

About a fortnight after their departure, as I was one morning ruminating with great anxiety,

Friday

Friday ran hastily to me, and exclaimed eagerly, ' They are come, they are come ! ' I instantly rose and perceived, at about a league and half, a boat standing in for shore. By the help of my glass, I soon discovered they were not my ambassadors, but conjectured they belonged to a ship anchored at some distance, which appeared to be of English built.



It was not long before the boat arrived, and four men leaped on shore, bringing two with them, who appeared by their gestures to be prisoners, and to be intreating passionately for preservation. Friday observing it, cried out, ' O master, you see English mans eat prisoners as well as savage mans. ' I soon pacified the poor fellow's mind as to this point, but could not easily quiet my own ; for there was an appearance

rance of barbarity, which I could not at that distance account for, and prudence forbade my approaching nearer.

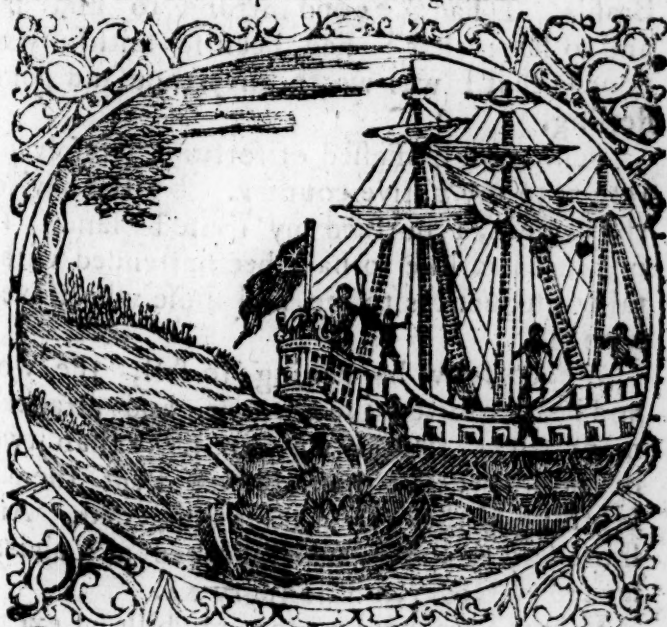
Whilst I was lamenting my want of power to assist the unhappy, my mind was relieved by discovering that they spared their lives, and contented themselves with turning them loose to wander in the island ; whilst themselves rambled about, seemingly with a view to make observations.

Considering that I had desperadoes to deal with it appeared most prudent to defer making any attempt till night, when I should be favoured by the darkness, and they would be weakened by the fatigue of a sultry day, and want of rest. Waiting therefore till I judged the sailors were taking their repose, I approached the two unhappy men, who were sitting disconsolately under a tree. Asking them in Spanish, what they were they started ; and, surprized at my extraordinary dress, endeavoured to shun me ; but on my addressing them in English, ‘ Don’t be afraid ; you have a friend nearer you than you imagine : acquaint me with your distress, and I will endeavour to serve you ;’ one of them replied, ‘ Sir, my story would be too long : to be brief, I was master of the ship, which lies yonder at anchor. My men mutined : and we think it a favour that they spared our lives, and put that passenger and myself on shore, though we may perhaps perish here for want of necessaries. I asked if they had any fire-arms. ‘ Only two fuseses ; and,’ said the master, ‘ as one of them is left in the boat, if the two villians, who are left with it could be secured, I am well assured the rest would return to their duty.

For the greater safety I took them farther into the wood; and after some farther conversation, we resolved on an immediate attack.

The two men fired, and fortunately killed the ringleader, and wounded another: the rest cried for quarters, which was granted on swearing obedience to the master, and that they would exert their utmost endeavours to recover the ship with this condition they readily complied.

As however, little faith could be reposed in men, who had already betrayed their trust, I advised the captain to keep them bound till we could recover the ship; which having at length effected, nothing remained for farther consideration, but how to dispose of our prisoners. After mature deliberation, we resolved to leave them in possession of the island, and that I should return with the captain to England.



The captain was grateful, and considered me.

as a deliverer. Taking, therefore, poor Friday, my money, my parrot, &c. on board, we set sail December 12, 1686, and landed in England the 11th of June the year following, to my great happiness, having been absent thirty-five years.

When I had refreshed myself, I began to consider the state of my affairs, and to make the proper enquiries. I found the widow of my first captain living, but very poor. I travelled soon after into Yorkshire, where I learned, that my family in general were dead, or so dispersed that it was in vain to seek them; and that no provision had been made for me.

On meeting with these disappointments at home, I resolved to embark with my man Friday for Lisbon, in quest of the Portuguese captain, who took me on board on the coast of Africa, in order to enquire after my plantation at the Brasils. I had the good fortune to find him, and to learn that I had been so faithfully managed, that I was worth forty thousand pounds sterling.

Being now possessed of fortune, I resolved to return to my native country. By the advice of the captain, I pursued my route by land. This measure had like to have been attended with fatal consequences to me, and those who travelled with me.

A deep snow happening to fall, the wolves and bears quitted the woods, and attacked us many times, though we were more than twenty in number: but happily we kept them off. Nothing farther remarkable happened. After a short stay at Paris: we embarked at Calais, and landed at Doyer, on January 14.

When I reached London, my bills of exchange were

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were arrived, and ready for payment. On receiving the money, I had a strong inclination to return to the Brasi's, and take the management of my plantation : but on farther consideration I resolved to sell it. I therefore transmitted the proper powers to my correspondent at Lisbon, who soon after sold it, and remitted me three hundred and twenty pieces of eight, which was more than I thought it worth.

Providence having provided so amply for me I was now as I thought thoroughly inclined to settle for life. My brother's sons engaged my affections : I educated **one** as a gentleman : the other was inclined to the sea, and received the proper instructions in the art of navigation.

Having thus settled my worldly affairs, in order to render my life completely happy, I married a young woman of good family, by whom I was blessed with two sons and a daughter : but this happiness was not to continue long. Her death rendered me disconsolate. My roving disposition then gained ground ; which being increased by the instigations of my nephew, I determined once more a voyage to the East Indies, and sailed in 1689. In my passage, I visited my island, a faithful account of which, shall be the subject of the ensuing sheet

The end of Book I.

EXPLOITS, &c.

BOOK II.

A further account of my travels, and remarkable exploits by sea and land.

THE thoughts of my new kingdom engaged my mind to such a degree, that I could not give attention to those common forms, which all comply with and render society agreeable: my wife observing it with pain, fearing that my marriage with her might be the cause. Her fears were expressed with such uncommon affection for me and my family, that she conquered my heart, and I determined on a settled life.

With this view, I purchased a small farm in Bedfordshire, and provided myself with the necessary implements and stock: the situation was pleasant, and I began to think myself happy. But, alas, my tranquility was soon destroyed by the death of my wife; which affected me so much that my life became burthenfome to me, and my mind suffered the most violent agitations.

In hopes of removing this dejection, I quit-
ted my farm and removed to London; but my grief was too deep, to be alleviated by trifling and dissipation.

My nephew, however, just now returned captain of a ship, and informed me, that some merchants had been treating with him to go a

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oyage to the East Indies; and offered to take me on board, and land me on my island. This was in the beginning of 1693.

I had been contriving to procure a patent, in order to people my island. His offer was very agreeable to me; and he agreed to have a sloop constructed on board his ship, which should be left with me, that I might return at pleasure.

Eager for the voyage, I made my will, settled my affairs, and in January 1694, went on board with my man Friday; taking also some artificers, and proper seeds and stock for cultivating my island.

Soon after our departure, we were driven by a storm as far as Galway on the Irish coast, where we were detained till the fifth of February, when a fair wind sprung up; and continued till the twentieth of February, when the mate reported, that he saw a flash, and heard the report of a gun. Upon this we all assembled on the quarter deck, and descried at a distance a terrible light and conjectured it was a ship on fire: and from the reports of several other guns, imagined the distance could not be great. A nearer approach confirmed our suspicions; upon which we fired five guns, that they might perceive assistance was near, soon after which the ship blew up; when we immediately put out lanthorns by way of signal.



At day-break, we perceived two boates approach us. They contained the crew and passengers of a French ship of three hundred tons bound for Canada (consisting, in men, women, and children of sixty-four) which had taken fire through the negligence of the steersman. Among the passengers were two priests. Next morning one of them came to me, and offered us some jewels and money they had saved, which my nephew generously refused, saying, 'It is my business to save, not to plunder.' They then desired we would land them somewhere. This we informed them was impracticable; but we would keep them on board till we met with a ship bound for England or France, that would

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receive them. Our provisions, however, growing scanty, we deviated something from our course to Newfoundland, where they hired a bark to carry them all to France, except the youngest priest, and three of the sailors, who desired to continue with us.

About twenty days after, steering S. S. E. in lat 27, we saw a sail bearing towards us, which fired a distress-gun. It was a bristol ship returning from barbadoes, which had ben driven several days by a violent storm, and had been eleven days in utter want of provision. The passengers were, a lady, her son, and a maid; who were in so lamentable a condition, that the lady died; and it was with difficulty that the young gentleman and servant were restored, who, at their earnest desire, we took on board, after supplying the distressed vessel with what we could spare.

Drawing nigh my kingdom, being, at this time in lat. 19, with some difficulty we attained the south-side, and at length anchored in a small creek, from whence I could discern my castle, and by that means perfectly ascertained my present situation. Upon which I asked Friday, if he knew where he was. He looked, and exclaimed in rapture, 'O joy! O yes! there, there ' me see! there much men!' and manifested his joy by the most frantick gesticulations.

Approaching the island closely, I fired three guns, and displayed a white flag in token of friendship. After these necessary precautions, I went on shore with the priest and Friday: but how great were my emotion, when the first person I set my eyes on, was the Spaniard, whom I had

had preserved! how much greater were the emotions of Friday, upon discovering his father! he flew, and embraced them with the most ardent gush of joy! this was on the tenth of April: the faithful Spaniard, attended by one person only, approached me. He did not at first recollect me but no sooner had I made myself known, than he invited me to a repossession of my former home with the most fervent cordialty: where I found great improvements had been made in my absence.

The end of Book M.

EXPLOITS,

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EXPLOITS, &c.

BOOK III,

*In which the Spaniard relates the several events,
which happened in the Island, during the absence of
Robinson Crusoe.*

WHEN I returned from the voyage, Sir, on which you had sent me, I was greatly chagrined to find that you had quitted the island. My passage outwards had been happy, and my countrymen were overjoyed at my escape. We got all we could from the savages, seized two of their canoes, and, after a short stay, returned all safe to this island: the peace of which we found had been much disturbed by the mutinous disposition of the Englishmen, who had been perpetually quarrelling, and had made frequent attempts to subdue their companions, which had some of them nearly succeeded.

As two of the Spaniards were one day in the wood, one of the honest Englishmen accosted them, and made grievous complaints of the outrages of his own countrymen; alledging, that,
unless

unless the Spaniards took them under their protection, their crops would be destroyed, and themselves perhaps murdered.

In the evening, as they were at supper, one of the Spaniards ventured to remonstrate calmly with the three mutinous Englishmen, insinuating that it was a pity they should behave cruelly to their own countrymen, whose quiet behavior deserved better treatment; and endeavoured to persuade them to use them kindly, and give them no disturbance, lest they should be starved.

This remonstrance had not the desired effect: one of the mutineers immediately cried out, 'Let them starve, and bedamn'd: the island is our's; and they shall submit to be our slaves, or feel the weight of our resentment. Who shall dare to build here without our leave? let us go immediately, and destroy their huts.' And out they sallied with the most eager precipitation.

We discovered afterwards that they had been too successful; having destroyed several of their huts and crops, and even endeavoured to murder the men.

When they had executed their mischief they returned exultingly to the castle: and one of them snatching off a Spaniard's hat, twirled it round contemptuously, and said, 'And you, Jack Spaniard, shall taste the same sauce, if you do not mend your manners.' This insult created such a feud, that if we had not seized their arms, it is probable some lives would have been lost. Perceiving that their behavior had made us all enemies, their fear predominated over their fury, and, pretending to relent, they very submissively

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begged for their arms: but their request being denied, their passion rose again, and they departed in the utmost rage.

Soon after they left us, the two quiet Englishmen came, complaining they were ruined. Indeed, Sir, their case was lamentable: and we could not help regretting, that nineteen of us should be frequently insulted by only three factious scoundrels. The unhappy two were eager for instant pursuit, in order to obtain immediate satisfaction; but on our assuring them that Justice should be done them, they were appeased.

Hunger; in about five days, compelled the factious three to return, and again to beg their arms; which, after the most abject submission, and the most fervent promises of future good behavior, were restored. But we were soon convinced, that no ties, but selfish ones, can bind the profligate; for in about three days, they returned to their former courses. An event, however, just now happened, which compelled us to lay aside our differences, and to unite earnestly for our common safety.

Unusual fears and apprehensions disturbed me one night in bed, and prevented my rest. I rose, and opened my heart to one of my Spanish friends, who gave it as his opinion, that, 'such intimations ought not to be slighted;' and advised the most scrupulous observation, as he feared some evil was impending.

We therefore agreed to go immediately to the top of a neighbouring mountain; and from thence we discovered a light, and heard numerous voices. We dispatched Friday's father to make observations. He soon returned, and reported, that

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they

they were parties of two different nations, who having been engaged in battle, had, undesignedly, landed at the same place to devour their prisoners; and that it was probable a fresh engagement would begin as soon as they had light to discern each other.

Scarcely had the old man finished his detail, when most horrid noises announced the commencement of the battle. It was bloody and obstinate: and I never saw men fight with more spirit, or manage their arms with greater dexterity.



At such a crisis, Sir, we could not fail of experiencing the greatest anxiety for our own safety

safety ; and consequently put ourselves in the best posture of defence.

After the battle, three of the vanquished fled to our retreat for shelter. It had been resolved to shoot the first that might approach ; but observing the number was so small, I over-ruled, and they were taken prisoners. Time has since shewn my advice was good, as they have proved of great use to us.

Soon after, the two parties having quitted the coast, we went to the field of battle, where thirty laid dead. Several bows and other weapons being left, I ordered them to be deposited in our arsenal.

The three turbulent Englishmen, like genuine bullies, were greatly terrified by this approach of real danger. The horrors of the late battle dismayed them : and they assisted with vigour towards our common safety, by strengthening our fortifications, and getting in provisions and other necessarys.

We continued to live amicably about two years, in which time saw no further appearance of danger from without ; but fear having subsided, the turbulent passions of the factious English boiled up afresh, and a quarrel ensued which foreboded the most eminent danger.

To prevent mischief, I ordered them to be immediately disarmed : and then, to avoid every appearance of partiality, caused them to be tried by their two countrymen. They sentenced them to be hanged. I was for mitigation, alledging, that as I owed my life to you, Sir, I ought in return to shew mercy to your countrymen.

then urged strenuously that one of them might be executed in terrorum. I resolved, however, to spare their lives for the present; but assured them that, if they gave us any further molestation, I would order them to be immediately shot.

In order to render our station secure their farther violence, I furnished them with necessaries for present consumption, and then caused them to be conveyed to a distant station, with leave to cultivate for their own use. Here they remained about six months, and made shift to get in a harvest; but being naturally idle, grew dissatisfied with their condition, and chose rather to face danger than submit to labour.

With this resolution they one morning approached our castle, and desired a conference; which being granted, they declared their abhorrence of their present condition, and their resolution of crossing the sea, and endeavouring to mend their fortune in some other country, if we would furnish them with the means.

Glad to get rid of such dangerous neighbours, we readily concurred; and furnished them with a canoe, arms, and provisions. They took their departure with joy, and we wished them a good voyage, never expecting to see them again.

About a month after, one of our Englishmen, who had been at work, returned hastily, exclaiming, that we were in the utmost danger, for there were men on the Island that were not savages.

Our surprise was great, when on their nearer approach, we discerned that they were the three Englishmen we had so lately equipped.

On

On their arrival, we enquired into the circumstances of their voyage, and the reason of their returning so soon; when Atkins, their hardy ringleader, delivered himself in the following manner :

‘ Having sailed two days, we made land; but the savages on shore threatening resistance, we steered northward, and discovered several small islands, on the westernmost of which we resolutely determined to land. Here we continued some days, and were treated kindly by the inhabitants, who were savage Indians, but did not eat human flesh, except taken in battle, though, as they assured us, several of the nations near them did. They informed us they had fought a battle lately, and had two hundred prisoners destined for slaughter. We expressed our desire to see them; but they, mistaking our signs, imagined we wanted some for our own use, and accordingly brought us eleven men and five women. This favour perplexed us greatly. To have refused them would have enraged our benefactors, and rendered our situation dangerous; and we did not know how to dispose of them. However we judged it best to accept of them with seeming pleasure; and, in token of gratitude, presented them with a few fishes. After taking leave, we set sail; and then setting eight of the men at liberty on the next island, we have brought the rest home. But they are under great terror of mind: for though we have used every means our invention can suggest to convince them of the contrary, they nevertheless

‘ nevertheless still believe they are to be killed
‘ and eaten.’

When Atkins had finished, we enquired where they were; he answered, ‘At our hut.’

We went to see them. There were three men and five women, all naked and bound; comely and well-behaved, I directed old Friday to try if he could sift any thing out of them, and to renew the assurances that that they should not be destroyed; but he did not understand their language, and could only converse by signs. As soon as the men were made to understand, in this way, that their lives would be preserved for the sake of their labour, they manifested their joy by the most extravagant gesticulations.

I dreaded the consequences which might arise from the introducing of women, and therefore endeavoured to obviate the danger, by timely regulation. Luckily the three factious Englishmen fell in with my scheme, which was, by the drawing of lots to chuse one each; and that after the choice was made, all commerce with other men should be interdicted, on pain of death to both parties. It would have stirred up all your tender passions, Sir, to have beheld the women at the instant of choice, who still believed the English were taken them by lot for immediate destruction. But old Friday, by a variety of signs, convinced them of the contrary; and, their fears being removed, they set to work arduously with their husbands, and speedily completed several convenient habitations.

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We now, once more, began to flatter ourselves with the prospect of a peaceable settlement; but alas, Sir, this delusion was of a short continuance for, one morning, five canoes of Indians landed to devour their prisoners. We concealed ourselves as usual in such cases; but this precaution did not insure safety; for, upon reconnoitering the spot after their departure, we discovered three savages, who, having overgorged themselves, and fallen asleep, were left by their companions.

This was a circumstance which excited our fear, and required the utmost exertion of policy. On consultation, the timid were for slaying them, to insure our safety; but this council was too cruel to meet with assent. Upon mature consideration it was judged most adviseable to follow the dictates of humanity, by sparing their lives; to make them useful to us, by employing them; and to ward off danger, by watching them carefully.

The last resolution was not properly attended to; for one of them escaped, and eluded our search for several days. This gave us great uneasiness; as we feared he might find means to return home, and report our weakness.

This escape put us under dismal apprehensions. We dreaded even the possibility of his getting home; as he might then convince his countrymen of our weakness, and induce them to attempt a conquest.

In about eight months, we were convinced that our apprehensions had not been ill-founded. Six canoes, having two men in each, landed near
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the Englishmens huts, and struck them with such dismay, that they turned their milch-goats into the woods, and retired for safety to their secret cave.

They had not withdrawn them selves long before we saw their habitation on fire; and could perceive that the savages, divided in small parties were searching for them.

The English who had retired, observing the manœuvres of the savages, judged it most advisable to chuse advantageous ground; and, by a resolute defence, to extricate themselves at once from their danger. They accordingly chose an eminence, and concealed himself amongst trees; resolving, that if the deserter should be discovered among them, they would sacrifice him, as the first object of their vengeance, since he had been the cause of their present danger and distress.

Their revenge was soon gratified. The savages approach'd; and their ringleader being discerned, aim was so well taken that he was shot through the body, another killed, and a third wounded. The savages, who, as they had no knowledge of gunpowder, could not conceive from whence their danger came, manifested their torture and amazement by the most dismal yells and outcries.

The English took advantage of this consternation to reload their guns; and firing upon five savages, who were standing by the two wounded, they fell as if killed; upon which, with imprudent eagerness, they ran up to them without having taken the precaution of recharging their pieces. There was only one killed, two slightly wounded,

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wounded and the other unhurt. They were compelled therefore to rely on the but-ends of their muskets, which they plied so successfully that they knocked the wounded on the head, and bound him who had been missed and laid him at the foot of a tree; having done which, they hastened to see how matters stood at the cave, and finding all well, returned to the tree: but the Indian was gone.



This event greatly alarmed them: but, while they were debating what measures were most proper to be pursued, seven Spaniards approached, bringing the lost Indian with them, whom they had released.

The two Englishmen, encouraged by this reinforcement, resolved to gratify their revenge for the loss of their hut; and having furnished the Spaniards with arms, engaged their assistance in pursuit of the savages.

In order to facilitate the pursuit, they ascended a rising ground, in hopes of obtaining a view but, alas! it proved an unfavourable one: for they discovered that they had got on board their canoes, and advanced to sea.



New fears immediately arose, that they would return with a greater force, and destroy our island and the event justified our apprehensions. In

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less than seven months they landed two hundred and fifty well-armed men.

Our consternation was great at their approach: but we resolved on making a most vigorous defence. We armed our slaves: and their wives, animated by love; resolved to fight, and either conquer or perish with their husbands.

I took the chief command, and appointed the valiant William Atkins lieutenant-general; putting six chosen men under his command as a separate party.

Atkins began the fight, by commanding his men to fire into the midst of them. They fled in terror: superstitiously imagining the fire to proceed from heaven.

The valour of Atkins overcome his prudence. If he had obeyed my order, and made an imperceptible retreat, their superstitious fear would have urged them back to their canoes: but by giving them time to recover their reason, they were encouraged by this want of numbers, and returned to the charge with redoubled fury.

This indiscretion had like to have proved fatal for though we interposed with all our force, they fought so resolutely, that Atkins was wounded, and one of his Englishmen killed; and they made so vigorous an impression, that if we had not been befriended by the night, we must have run the most imminent hazard.

I made the best of this advantage; drawing up my little host on an eminence, from which, by the light of the moon, we discovered the savages in great disorder. Of this we took the proper advantage,

advantage, and fired a volley amongst them; which we quickly seconded by three others, and then rushed on them sword in hand. They were broken: and leaving many dead, retreated with the most dismal howlings to their canoes, which they were prevented from boarding by a violent storm, in which several of them had been lost.

We were too much fatigued for immediate pursuit; and therefore took this opportunity for refreshment and rest: resolving, however, as soon as daylight returned, to reconnoitre the field of battle.

On viewing the remains of them, we discovered that they were in miserable plight - As soon as we came within proper distance, I ordered two guns to be fired, to try whether they were inclined for engagement: but, on hearing the report, they immediately fled to the mountains. Victory was almost as disagreeable to us, as a defeat would have been; for we knew not by what means to assure safety, with so many barbarians in our territory; more especially as our debates grew warm, from the diversity of our opinions. At length, however, we resolved to destroy their canoes, and by that means prevent their getting reinforcements. When they perceived us doing this, they ran frantically about, and rent the air with hideous outcries.

Their return to their own country was now effectually prevented: but this occasioned a new consideration, which gave us some concern; for, upon examining the stores, it appeared that our stock of provisions was very scanty.

It was therefore resolved, to drive them into remote corners, and destroy some of them, and when they should be so far reduced in number, as not to be dangerous to supply the remainder with corn to cultivate for their own subsistence. We pursued this measure with success; and happening to take one of them alive we treated him kindly, and put him under the care of old Friday. From him he learned, that if he behaved well, and submitted to command, he would save his own life and the lives of his comrades.

He was now permitted to convey those tidings to his companions who being reduced to thirty seven, and in a miserable condition, gladly accepted the terms with most solemn promises, which to this day have been religiously adhered to.

This Sir is a faithful account of the state of things, in this island during your absence.

I flatter myself you will find when you perambulate your dominions, that no care or diligence has been wanted in the improving of them. Your corn, and flocks, and subjects are encreased and there is a rational prospect, that, by industry and good management, this, which before your deliverance was a desolate Island, may in a few years become a populous kingdom.

The end of Book III

I EXPLOITS,

EXPLOITS, &c.

BOOK IV

Containing the further Exploits of Robinson Crusoe.

THE faithful Spaniard's account was not more pleasing to me, than surprising to the young priest, and the rest who heard it; and my people were greatly rejoiced at the provisions I had brought, which enabled them to finish their habitations.

William Atkins was grown a sober fellow, and had erected himself a hut with great ingenuity: it was extremely convenient, and kept it very clean.

Religion had made little progress among them; but the men had taught their wives to speak English.

The women all proved fruitful, bearing each a child annually: some of which had now attained the sixth year of their age, and were in a thriving condition.

Vain, however, were all attempts that had been made to instruct the savages: they were invincibly ignorant, and utterly averse to improvement. Yet instinct prevailed, in breasts where reason was an utter stranger; for at the return of their friend whom they had given up for lost, their joy was outrageous; and when they

they beheld the bread I had sent, and were acquainted with the message, it became unutterable.

This is the substance of the Spaniard's account I shall now relate the conditions in which I left them. As the savages at this time seemed to manifest peaceable intentions, I judged it most prudent to conciliate their affections, by assuring them, that the voyage I had made was with a view to establish them on the island; and that in order to accomplish that end, I had brought with me a plenty of provisions, and several artificers, who would not only be serviceable in their several professions, but also by their numbers add greatly to their security.

They were all assembled when I made this declaration; and I interrogated them individually whether they would lay aside animosity and unite in amity.

Atkins replied 'Our afflictions have made us sober, and our enemies have compelled us to be friends for our common safety. I indeed have merited my treatment: I alone am blameable.'

The Spaniards struck with the ingenious frankness of this speech, and reflecting on the valour Atkins had always shewn in their defence, freely forgave him all that was past; and consented that his arms should be returned him, and that he should be appointed to the chief command immediately under the governor.

The next day we dined together very sociably, and with as much plenty and elegance as our situation would permit. After dinner I distributed the provisions I had brought; and then divided the island into three districts, making my old habitation, in which the Spaniard now resided, the metropolis.

On seeing the favourable prospect of good-

government which now presented itself, the young married man and woman who intended to go for the East Indies, dropped their resolution, and desired to become my subjects. To this I readily consented; and she afterward married.

The young priest was likewise reconciled for his situation, and seemed very desirous of rendering himself servicable; for a few days after he addressed me thus, 'Sir, since, under providence I am indebted to you for my life, I will endeavour to employ it in the manner which may be most honourable and serviceable to you. These points, I imagine, may be best attained by endeavouring to save the souls of your subjects; and this I flatter myself may be attempted, without advancing any doctrines disagreeable to you.'

I was exceedingly pleased with the modesty of his behaviour and expressions: and told him, 'He should not want my assistance and advice to further his good intentions.' To which he replied. 'He should always have a grateful sense of the obligations and favours I had already conferred on him; that although we might differ in religious tenets, he should always behave himself in every shape, as a disinterested, peaceable good christian.'

Another time he met me, as I was going to the English plantation, and spoke to me in the following heart-felt manner: I know, Sir, there is nothing in this world you have more at heart than the prosperity, the happiness, and well-doing of the people of this island; and as the fear of god is the only means to procure that invaluable blessing, I humbly submit it to your wisdom and goodness, whether the corrupt practices

practices now done amongst us, ought not to be restrained and removed.

I did not at first comprehend what particular corruptions he hinted at; however, desired him to accompany me, to which he readily consented: as we walked together, he expressed himself in the following manner: 'Sir, I must confess, I look upon it to be a great unhappiness that we differ in some points of religion, yet we worship and believe in one God, to whose commandments we all owe all grateful obedience, therefore we ought not knowingly and wilfully to transgress any of them.' I desired him to be explicit, and if it was in my power, I would remove the evil complained of as soon as possible. He frankly replied, 'That there were then in the island four Englishmen that cohabited with savage women and used them as their wives which was fornication in the most literal sense, it being well known to me, and the rest of the inhabitants of the island that they were not married. Now, Sir, tan God be honoured with such notorious breach of his laws? and can you expect a blessing on this island, whilst such corrupt practices continue among them? it is true you cannot be charged with crimes that were done in your sense, and therefore without your consent; but now the case is otherwise, and if you neglect to remedy it, the guilt will be at your door.'

At first I did not rightly understand him: I was apprehensive he meant to separate them but was soon undeceived by his telling me. His meaning was not to put them asunder but to link them faster together by marrying them: he piety, the sincerity and

gave me great satisfaction, insomuch, that I said I would presently go and discourse with them, and use every means in my power to remove the evils he complained of, according to his desire.

When we came to the Englishmen, I put them in mind that I had done every thing in my power, that I thought needful for their future preservation in life: that now my present concern was the preservation of their souls hereafter --- I taxed them with their manner of living with the savage women, hoping they did not intend to continue any longer in open fornication. To which Atkins replied: 'That he believed the savage women they lived with, were the most innocent women in the world: that they would never forsake them: and further, to shew he and they were sincere, that if there was a clergyman in the ship, they would be married with all their hearts.' I told him there was a clergyman, and desired them to go and consult the women, and I would take care to have the marriage-ceremony performed on the morrow which was accordingly performed with the utmost decency and solemnity, to their general consent and mutual satisfaction.

The men instructed their wives, with the assistance and advice of the young priest, in the general heads of the christian religion, baptized the children they had by the savage women, and began a reformation in their different families, with a truly pious and sincere behaviour of mind that astonished me and every one; particularly Atkins, who had been the most hardened and wicked, but his education had been better than the rest. To forward this good work, I gave each of them a Bible and Common prayer Book

and appointed Atkins to instruct them every Sunday, by reading the service of the day, and repeating several chapters out of the Bible. This was followed by all the good consequences that could be expected.



Thus having settled this affair, in the most prudent manner I could devise, I was preparing to depart the island, when the young man whose mother had been starved, as before-mentioned, came to me, and told me, 'He understood that there was a clergyman on board, that had married the Englishmen and the savages: he now had a match to propose to me, between two christians, which he begged I might see performed before I departed.' At first I thought it might be between himself and his mother's maid, and began to expostulate with him to the

contrary ; upon which he informed me, ‘ *I was mistaken : he had nothing to ask of me, but a small spot of ground for a plantation, a servant or two and a few necessaries ; and that I would not forget him when I arrived in England : the match I intended to propose, is between the Englishman you call Jack-of-all-trades, and the maid Susan.*’ *I must own I was pleased with the proposal, as the man was very active, industrious and ingenious, and the woman a clean discreet, and good housewife. I assented to it, and they were married the same day.*

Shortly afterwards we called at Atkins’s house where we found the new-married woman in a close conference with Atkins’s wife, who had been lately baptized : Atkins overjoyed to see us, cried out, ‘ *When God has a mind to reconcile and take sinners to himself, he always sends a instructor : this young woman, whom divine providence has sent among us, has sense and religion enough, to convert a whole nation of savages.*’ The young woman blushed, and was going to depart ; but I bid her sit still, commended her zeal, and hoped God would give a blessing to her endeavours. After some religious discourse, I desired her to inform me, concerning the anguish she felt when she was starving on board of ship, in which she displayed uncommon fortitude and resignation ; which she did in a manner so moving and pathetic, that I cannot but shudder at the remembrance of it.

I left the sharing of the land to Atkins, who discharged the trust with the utmost impartiality, and to the general satisfaction. I left them

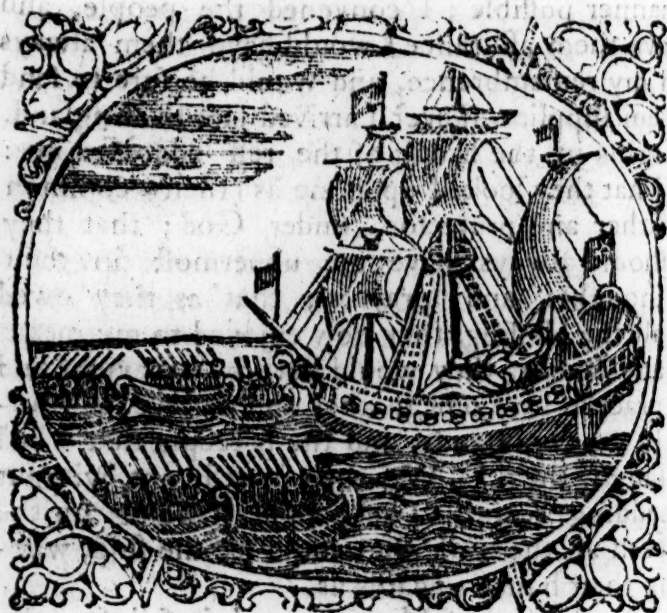
a code of laws for the good government of the island; and desired them to make any further bye-laws they should think proper for their general good and benefit.

Having now settled every thing in the best manner possible; I convened the people, and gave them assurance I would have them always in my remembrance, and would be sure to send them supplies, if ever I arrived safe in England. Atkins in the behalf of the rest addressed me: 'That they looked upon me as their common father and protector, under God; that they should always have me uppermost in their thoughts and prayers; that as they owed all the blessings they now enjoyed to my means and favour, they would both by behaviour and practise love one another and observe faithfully my commands, and the precepts that I had taught them.' We then parted, not without shedding tears. The people standing on the beach all the while they could see the ship, waving their hands towards us.

On the first of May 1695, I set sail for the Brasils, but the next day being becalmed; and looking towards the N.N.E. we could perceive something out at sea, looking very black: upon which the mate going up to the shrouds, and taking a view with a perspective-glass, he cried out, 'It was an army!'---'An army! you fool what do you mean?' 'Nay, sir,' says he, 'don't be angry; for I assure you, it is not only an army, but a fleet to; for I believe there are a thousand canoes making towards us with full speed.' They soon come nearer to us, and and seemed very much surprized at the sight of

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our ship, not knowing what to make of us ; and we being unwilling they should come too near, made signs to them to keep off, which they did; but as they retired, they let fly several arrows, by which one of our men was wounded.



In a short time they returned so near us, as to hear us speak : on which I ordered Friday to call to them, to know what they would have. He no sooner appeared, but they poured a whole cloud of arrows into the ship, several of which went
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 most faithful servant, and most affectionate companion, in all my solitude and afflictions that ever man had. I was so enraged at the death of poor Friday, that I ordered the gunner to load with small shot, and immediately gave them a broadside ; which he did so effectually, that
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thirteen or fourteen of their canoes were overfet, and the reſt ſo frightened, that they flew with all the ſpeed they could. Soon after, we took up one poor wretch, as he was ſwimming for his life; but he was ſo ſtubborn and ſurly, that I could not prevail with him either to eat or drink upon which I ordered him to be thrown over-board; and after we had taken him up a ſecond time, he came ſo far to himſelf, as to let us know by ſigns, 'That they were going with a black ſervant we had on board' asked him, 'What made them come to ue, and ſhoot at us?' He answered, 'To make de great wonder look.' Poor Friday was buried with all the pomp and decency our circumſtances would allow of, on the Friday following; having named him from my firſt meeting with him on that day of the week.

Having now a fair wind, we made the beſt of our way to the Braſils, and in a few days came to an anchor in the bay of All Saints. With great difficulty I got on ſhore with part of my cargo; and having fitted out a veſſel with tools furniture, utenſils, and other neceſſary proviſions for my iſland, and ſettled ſeveral matters with my correſpondents, we ſet ſail for the Eaſt-Indies.

We made a tolerable voyage from the Braſils to the Cape of Good-Hope, ſteering for the moſt part S.E. At the Cape we only took in freſh water, and then ſailed directly for the coaſt of Coromandel. The firſt place we touched at was the iſland of Madagaſcar, the largeſt iſland in the world. The people of this iſland are very fierce and treacherous. For ſome time time they treated us with great civility, and exchange commodities with us. I made it my buſineſs

to go on shore as often as could to make observations. They are tall, well-limbed, robust and active, and are reckoned the handsomest race of black men in the world—but are seldom traded in as slaves; for they are so fond of their own country, that they pine away on leaving the island; or hang or drown themselves, thinking that after death they shall return to their native soil.

As I observed before, the people behaved very civilly to us: some of our men asked permission to stay on shore one night, in a tent which they had made for that purpose; but I with some of the rest thought it most safe to lie in the boat. About two o'clock in the morning we were alarmed with the firing of guns, and our men crying out for help, or else they should be murdered.

The occasion of this fray, as we afterwards understood, was this. An old woman that sold milk, brought with her a young woman that sold herbs; who, when the sailor saw, they laid hold on the young one, and carried her in among the trees: upon which the old woman made such a hideous yelling and screaming, that both men and women came to their assistance. At the beginning, the fellow who began the fray was killed with a lance; Though at first we did not know what was become of him.

A night or two after, we resolved to go on shore, and try if we could find out the man that was missing. About mid-night, we landed at the place where the fray began; but it was so dark, we could discover nothing, until the boat-swain fell over one of the dead bodies. We staid there till day-break, when we discovered two and thirty bodies on the ground, whereof two were not quite dead. I thought I had seen enough,

nough, and so was returning on board : but the boatswain and the rest, which were about twenty, resolved to go to the indian town to try if they could find what was become of their companion. I opposed this resolution as too dangerous and hazardous an undertaking ; but all to no purpose ; they were resolved to go, let the consequence be what it would.

Accordingly they set out, but it was with some difficulty that they found out the town, which consisted of about two hundred houses : the people being asleep, the sailors concluded to divide themselves into three bodies, and set the town on fire in three different places at once ; to kill all that should attempt to escape, and plunder the rest. The first company soon found their companion, poor Tom Jefferies, stripped naked, with his throat cut from ear to ear, hanging by one arm on a tree.

They immediately set fire to the house next the tree in which they found fifteen or sixteen indians ; while the rest were not idle in the different parts of the town ; so that in a small space of time ; all was confusion and smoke. It was terrible to behold, even at a distance : but judge what was the consternation of the poor indians, when flying from the fury of the flames they met with their deaths from the sailors, who either drove them back again into the fire, or killed them without mercy. The sailors never fired a gun all the while, lest the noise should awake the people too fast for them to destroy.

By this time the town was all in flames ; which soon alarmed the captain and men that were with him on board, who knew nothing of what had happened. But when he saw the smoke and heard the guns go off, he concluded his

men must be in great danger ; upon which he took the other boat, with thirteen men resolved to go to the assistance of them let the consequence be what it would. When they landed, I apprised



ed them of the danger we ran by leaving the shore unguarded in case we were attacked in our retreat : but all my fears were vain ; they would go, and I had not power to stay behind.

We went directly to where the flames guided us. I never beheld greater horror, nor heard more dreadful outcries. The whole scene was too dreadful to be described. I got into the centre, in order to put a stop to their further barbarity, and ordered some of our men to follow me but I had hardly spoke the word, before the boatswain, with four men after him, came

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gave a great halloo; for joy that more help was come. 'Noble captain,' says the boatswain, 'these hell hounds have barbarously murdered poor Tom Jefferies, and in revenge we will kill them all.'

When my nephew saw his man hanging, in the manner already described, he grew extremely enraged, and declared that not a man on the island ought to be spared: upon which, away ran the boatswain, with eight more, to finish the tragedy. Astonished and confounded with what I had already seen, and finding it past my power to prevent the massacre, I returned to the boat with only the supercargo, and two servants, and so went on board the ship, sending on shore the pinnace, to carry off the men. I had not been long on board, before I heard a volley given by the sailors, as a signal of victory, which as I afterwards understood was occasioned by their falling upon and destroying the houses and persons of the poor inhabitants, which lay between them and the shore; and so they came strolling down to the pinnace, which lay ready to receive them. They lost not a man in the expedition; the poor indians being unprepared, amazed and confounded.

When they came on board, I expostulated with them on their barbarity and cruelty. I was particularly angry with the captain who, instead of persuading them to moderation, rather prompted them on to do more mischief: he could not justify himself, but said in excuse, 'That he was a man subject to passion, and that he could not bear to see one of his men so barbarously murdered.' As to the boatswain and the rest, they only boasted of the glorious revenge they

had taken ; for according to their accounts they had destroyed one hundred and fifty men, women, and children, and burnt the whole town to ashes into the bargain. I told them however they might value themselves upon this barbarous exploit, I should always look upon it with the utmost horror and detestation ; and gave it the title of, ‘ The massacre of Madagascar.’

We immediately set sail, and soon were out of sight of the island. On our voyage the boatswain would often extol the late-recited action ; which *I* always dispraised and condemned, telling him, ‘ That he might depend upon it God ‘ would never bless their voyage after such unparalleled barbarity. And as *I* foretold so it happened : for when we came on the Persian coast we lost five of our men ; who venturing too far on shore, were either killed, or made slaves of by the Arabians. Upon this misfortune, *I* again reprehended them advising them to repent. Upon this the boatswain said, ‘ You are ‘ always disturbing us ; and as you are but a ‘ passenger, we are not obliged to bear it ; and ‘ therefore, if you do not forbear for the future, ‘ *I* am resolved to leave the ship, and several ‘ more will follow my example, and not sail in ‘ such dangerous and ungrateful company.’

All this *I* heard very patiently, being sensible as cases then stood, *I* had no remedy ; and indeed *I* thought no more of it, or the consequences which afterwards attended it. We soon after arrived in the road of Bengal ; where going on shore with the supercargo. one of the men came and informed me, ‘ *I* need not trouble myself ‘ to come on board any more for that he had ‘ orders from the boatswain, and the rest of the

‘inferior officers, not to bring me on board’
 ‘any more.’

This insolent message both surprized and confounded me : however, I made the fellow no reply ; but went to the supercargo, and desired him to go on board immediately, and acquaint the captain, that he might prevent the mutiny, which I had reason to apprehend. But before he got on board, the affair was over, and determined in the following manner. I was hardly arrived on shore, when the boatswain gunner and the rest of the inferior officers, went to the quarter-deck, desiring to speak with the captain : as soon as he appeared, the boatswain began to rail against me exceedingly, telling him, ‘That if I had not gone on shore of my own accord, they were determined to have compelled me to it.’ And with great insolence added : ‘That if I returned on board, though they had all the respect imaginable for him, their captain, and would serve him with their lives, they would all leave the ship immediately.’ Upon which the rest cried out, ‘One and all, one and all.’

My nephew was a man that wanted neither courage nor resolution ; yet this unexpected combination, alarmed him, and shocked him exceedingly. He expostulated with them, on the dangerous injustice of such proceedings ; but all to no purpose : they were determined in the resolution, that he must either part with me or them. He came on shore to me, and acquainted me with the transactions before recited. I told him, ‘I am glad, dear nephew, it is no worse ; I was afraid they had rebelled against you. I only desire you

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I'll send my valuable effects, and some particular necessities on shore, and I will find my way to England as well as I can' My nephew was vexed to the heart, yet finding no remedy, he took an affectionate leave of me, and went on board ; and soon after sent my chest and necessities on shore. Thus ended this matter, which was accomplished in a few hours ; leaving me, at the least, a thousand leagues farther from England, than I was at my little kingdom.

I took lodgings in the house of an Englishwoman, a widow, for myself, and two faithful servants, which my nephew had sent from on board to accompany me. Several merchants of all nations resorted to the house, which made the place so agreeable to me, that I continued there several months, considering what course I had best to take. I had some valuable English goods, a thousand pieces of eight, and a letter of credit for more if I should have occasion. The goods I disposed of to great advantage, and bought some rough diamonds, which I could easily carry in my sash, which I generally wore about my body.

One morning a merchant, with whom I was very intimate, came to me, and spoke to me in the following purport : ' Countryman, I have a proposal to make to you, which I do not question will be to both our advantages. To be short, Sir we are both in a remote part of the world, and far from our native country, and yet we are in a place where men that understand business get money. Now if you will put a thousand pounds one of mine, we will buy a good ship ; you shall be captain, and

‘and I the merchant, and we will go a trading voyage.’

This proposal suiting with my rambling disposition, I immediately complied with it; but it required some time before we could procure a vessel, or men suitable to the undertaking. After some time, we at last suited ourselves, and sailed for China, and had a very prosperous voyage; having not only gained a large sum of money, china, tea, &c. but withal got a good insight into the traffick of those countries.

Our next voyage was to the Spice Islands, which some years before had fallen into the hands of the Dutch; which likewise turned out very successful: whereupon the merchant and I made up our accounts to our mutual satisfaction. We now were very rich, and began to consider how we should dispose of ourselves and money. In the interim, a Dutch ship of two hundred tons burthen came into port; the crew pretending they were ill, that there were not hands sufficient to navigate the vessel, and the captain appearing desirous to return to Europe, gave public notice that the ship was to be sold. We accordingly purchased her, and would have entertained her men: but they could not be found; for as soon as they had received their dividend, they all went privately into the Mogul’s country. The reason of the sale of the ship, and their sudden departure, will be unfolded in the following narrative.

Soon after we had bought this ship, we fitted her out with every thing necessary, and with great difficulty and high wages, we procured some sailors of different nations, and sailed on another voyage to the Spice Islands. In this

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manner we traded backwards and forwards for some years, with great success ; but in the seventh year going to China, we met with contrary winds, which beat us up and down ; our vessel sprung a leak, and we were obliged to put into the river Cambodia, in the road to Siam.

One day as I was on shore refreshing myself, there came to me an English East-Indiaman, which lay in the same river. Taking me aside, he addressed me in the following manner : ‘ Sir, you may very well wonder at my address, who am a perfect stranger to you ; but humanity compels me to impart to you, what concerns you nearly ; it is the imminent danger you are in that has brought me to you.’ ‘ Danger !’ says I, ‘ I know of no danger, unless our ship is somewhat leaky, and that shall be rectified as soon as possible.’ ‘ I believe,’ says he, ‘ You will find other employment. The town of Cambodia is about ten leagues higher up the river, and three leagues on this side lye three Dutch and two English ships ; and will you venture up farther, without considering whether you have force enough to fight them all ?’

Astonished at this discourse, which I could by no means comprehend, I turned short upon him ‘ Sir,’ says I, ‘ I know no reason I have to be afraid of either Dutch or English : I am no interloper, and what business can they have with me ?’ ‘ Well, well,’ says the mate, ‘ if my advice is of no weight with you take your own way ; however, I am sorry a man in your situation, should be such an enemy to himself. I will be plain with you : unless you put to sea immediately, you will be attacked.

tacked by five long boats full of armed men, and you and your men hanged as pirates, if you are taken; and Sir, *I* hope this piece of information deserves to be treated in a more serious manner than you have hitherto done.' Alarmed at this discourse, 'Sir,' answered *I*, 'you shall not find me ungrateful; let me beg you will sufficiently explain yourself, and *I* will put to sea immediately.' 'Why then, in short the matter is this,' says the mate: 'You know very well, that your captain and three of his men were killed by the Malagans; and that you, or some others that were on board the ship, ran away with her, and turned pirates. Now, Sir, *I* can only farther observe to you, that if they lay their hands on you, they will execute you without ceremony.'

Confounded, dismayed, *I* stood like the statue of Horror! but soon recollecting myself, *I* said, 'Sir, though no man came more honestly by a ship than *I* did by this, yet, as you represent the matter, *I* ought to be upon my guard, and heartily thank you for your information: *I* admire your generosity and sincerity; pray tell me in what manner *I* shall make you a recompence?' 'Only to take me along with you,' says he, 'and if you find my words turn out true, *I* relie upon your generosity.'

We went on board immediately; where we were no sooner entered, but my partner informed me with the joyful news, that they had stopped the leak. 'I am glad of that,' said *I*; 'but come let us weigh the anchor, and put out to sea immediately.' But while we were talking

talking together, and the ship just under sail, a sailor called to the captain, and informed him that there were sloops coming after us : the captain taking his perspective glass, soon perceived there were five sloops full of armed men in pursuit of us. I then recounted to him the information I had received on shore ; and told him it was necessary to inform the ship's company thereof. He accordingly went upon deck and informed the men, ' That we in danger of ' having the ship seized, and being executed as pirates, if we were taken, notwithstanding ' our innocence ; hoped they would faithfully ' stand by him, as their lives and all were at ' the hazard.' To which they unanimously ' replied, ' They would stand by him, and ' fight to the last drop of their blood : ' concluding with three cheers. The captain and I consulted the best method of defending the ship from being boarded ; and agreed it was safest to keep them off with our great guns : accordingly I ordered the gunner to load the guns with small-shot, and to bring them to bear fore and aft : the deck being cleared, we were prepared for an engagement.

We kept right before the wind, but still the boats followed us. They were at last so near, that we could perceive the two foremost were manned with English, which were a-head of the others by a league : hereupon we fired a gun, and hung out a flag of truce in order to parley ; but finding they bore down upon us with all the sail they could, we fired upon them with our small arms : this signified nothing, for depending upon their numbers, they seemed resolutely bent to board us : we then brought our great

great guns to bear, killed several of their men, and sunk one of their sloops and obliged them to shear of, we manned out our pinnace, and saved three of their men, who were struggling in the water, and brought them on board.

We were by this time got so far out to sea, that they thought proper to give over the pursuit: we changed our course eastward, and so got out of the course of European vessels. We then enquired of the men we had taken up, the cause of their pursuit. One of them, a Dutchman, informed us, ' That the fellow we bought the ship of, had run away with her; that the captain was treacherously murdered; and that he, and four more, were forced to fly to the woods for safety: that at length, by means of a Dutch ship in its way to China, that accidentally put in there for fresh water, they were preserved.' He further added, ' That they were informed, that the fellow had sold the ship at Bengal, and that she had turned p. 22.

Upon this information we thought it most prudent method to return to Bengal, where being known, we might there prove how we came by the ship: but upon mature deliberation we all agreed, that by passing Batavia we ran too great a hazard; and therefore determined to change our course, and sail for the coast of China, and there dispose of our ship, get another, and make the best of our way to Europe. This being agreed on, we steered away N.N.E. but meeting with contrary winds, our voyage grew troublesome and dangerous, and our provisions almost exhausted; what aggravated worse our misfortunes, we were apprehensive
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that the ships, whose boats we had so rudely handled, might be in the road before us. These melancholy considerations made us resolve to change our course again, and try to make some harbour belonging to the Portegeuse. With this resolution we set forward for the bay of Tonquin, in order from thence to proceed to Macon, a town once possessed by the Portegeuze, and where there were still many European families.

The very next day we came within sight of the place ; but considering our former circumstances, we put into a small creek until we enquired what ships were in the road, and how matters stood : and indeed this prudent caution was the occasion of our happy deliverance; for the next morning there came in two Dutch ships, and a third without colours ; and in the evening two English ones.

The river we had put into was but small ; the country wild and barbarous ; and the inhabitants all robbers, having no correspondence with the neighbouring nations. When a ship happens to be driven on their coast, they immediately pull her in pieces, kill the men, or make them slaves. Thus we were unhappily surrounded by enemies both by sea and land.

Our ship being foul and leaky, we thought to cleanse her in this place ; and accordingly prepared her for that purpose. But while we were so doing, the barbarians came down in great numbers, who having never seen a ship upon the career before, not seeing our men, who were at work, they presently imagined that she was cast away, and lay upon the ground accordingly they surrounded us with five or

six canoes full of men, armed with lances, with an intention, as we supposed, to plunder the ship. But when they beheld our men at work on the outside of the ship, they looked upon them with the utmost astonishment.

We lay but in an ill posture to make any great defence: but we stood to our arms, and in less than an hour they came down upon us with all their force. Before the men could all come on board, they siezed on one of the sailors; but the fellow soon disengaged himself, and killed the Pagan that first laid hold on him: their numbers still encreasing, if it had not been for a lucky accident, we had, I believe been all lost. The carpenter, who was then stopping the hole in the ship's bottom, had got two kettles, the one full of boiling pitch, and the other with rosin and tallow, &c. and as two or three infidels were entering the boat, the carpenter's mate saluted them with a ladleful of boiling liquor, which had such an effect, they being half-naked, that it made them roar and leap into the sea; which the carpenter perceiving, he took his mop, and dipping it into the pitch-kettle, so besprinkled it among them, that they all ran away frightened to death, crying and howling in a most hideous manner. This adventure pleased me exceedingly, as it prevented great effusion of blood, and left us in peace to pursue our work, which we did with all the expedition we could.

As soon as possible we put to sea again; being resolved to get into the first trading port we came to. After some days sail we got sight of land; and standing in for shore a boat came off to us, with an old Portuguese pilot on board,

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who proffered his service to us, which we gladly accepted, and sent his boat back again. He was a very intelligent man, and as we sailed along I conversed with him about divers matters; and amongst the rest, asked him, 'If there were any pirates in those seas?' He replied, 'That he heard but of one that was lately seen in the bay of Siam; she being Dutch built was not formed for a runner; but was run away with by the boatswain and men, the captain and mate being murdered by the Malagans; but if some Dutch-men had laid on her some weeks ago in the river Cambodia, they would have hanged every one of the rogues upon the yard arm without any further ceremony.'

Being sensible that this old pilot, as long as we kept him, could do us no harm, I told him our case, and desired him to steer to the port of Nankin, where neither English or Dutch vessels seldom ever came.' 'Aye,' says the old man, you are in the right to steer towards the north; and if you will take my advice, I would have you dispose of the vessel there.' 'But' says I, 'In doing that, I May betray innocent people in the same situation that we are now in.' 'No,' replies he, 'I know most of the Dutch commanders, and will take great care to inform them rightly of the whole matter.' We sailed directly for Nankin, and in about thirteen days we came to anchor in the entrance of the gulph; where we were informed, that two large Dutch ships were gone up the river the day before our arrival. Still in dread, and fearful of consequences, we could not tell what to do. The old pilot informed us, That there

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‘ was a small harbour about forty leagues to the southward, where no European vessel ever came, and if we could get thither we should be sure to be safe.’ This advice was unanimously approved; and in five days sailing we arrived safe in port, and landed to our unspeakable joy and satisfaction.

Our pilot got us a lodging, and warehouse for our goods. We soon disposed of our ship and cargo to an eminent merchant at Japan; and ratified his bargain and sale with us before a Chinese Mandarin, which is generally the custom in China, for which the magistrate makes you pay exorbitantly. Thus having settled our affairs to our general satisfaction, all our terrors and fears subsided, and I took several journeyes into the different provinces to make observations upon the manners and customs of the inhabitants of that vast and populous empire.

The origin of the empire of China is as obscure as the source of those rivers that can scarce be discovered. The vulgor history of its monarchy is manifestly erroneous; since they compute that forty thousand years are supposed to be passed since its first foundation. From the best authority that I could learn, China has had its kings for four thousand years. It seems probable, that the children or grand-children of Noah dispersed themselves into Asia, and at length into the most westerly parts of China, where they lived in hordes, or families, like the ancient patriarchs, kings being fathers, to whom succession of years, abundance of flocks, and other pastoral riches, added authority. The foundation of the monarchy was laid by Fohi, whose wisdom, power and virtue, made the peo-

ple adore him. His subjects, at first, only possessed the province of Honan, but soon extended their territories to the south as far as the sea.

The countenance, air, language, disposition and manners of the Chinese, differ not only from ours, but from all other nations. The men are generally tall and fat, with a broad forehead, small eyes, a short nose, great ears, a mouth of a middling size, a long beard, and black hair. They are naturally as fair as we in the northern parts, but in the south are of a swarthy complexion. The women have all little eyes, short noses, and pretty fair complexions, which they take great care to preserve. They, as well as the men, wear a long vest of red, blue or green satin, which reaches down to their feet.

The Emperor's authority is unbounded : he is almost adored by his people, who stile him, ' The son of heaven, and only master of the ' world.' His words are considered as oracles ; he is seldom seen, and never spoke to but on the knee. All places in the empire are at his disposal, and none are ever sold, but conferred on persons of learning and experience.

He has even the liberty of chusing his successor, whom he may nominate even from the poorest of his subjects. The old law-givers have from the foundation of the government made it a standing maxim, ' That a king is the master ' of his people, and not the master of slaves.' This title they therefore esteem the greatest honour. Yet every Mandarin may tell the Emperor his faults, provided it be in a submissive manner ; and if he has any regard for his reputation, the manner in which their histories are written

written, are sufficient to keep him in due bounds. A certain number of men, who, from their learning and impartiality, are chosen to the office, observe all his words and actions; and having separately wrote their remarks, without consulting each other, on a loose slip of paper, each puts it through a chink into an office appointed for that purpose. 'Such a day,' say they, 'his behaviour was unseemly and intemperate, he spoke after a manner that did not become his dignity;' or else, 'he gave such and such marks of his love to his people: notwithstanding the commendations of his flatterers, he was not puffed up, but behaved with his usual modesty; his words were tempered with sweetness. That these men may be neither biased by fear nor hope, this office is never opened during the prince's life, or of his biographers. These loose memoirs are gathered together, and by comparing them they compose the history of their Emperors; if they have acted wisely, to extol; or to expose them to the public censure, if they have been negligent of their duty, or the good of their people.

The whole frame of the Chinese government is founded on filial piety: if a father complains of his son, before a Mandarin, there needs no proof of it, for they make no doubt but the son is in fault. But if a son is so wicked as to mock his parents, or if he arrives at such a height of madness as to lay violent hands on them, the province is alarmed, the emperor himself judges the criminal, all the Mandarines near the place are turned out. The people, or neighbours, are all reprimanded for neglecting to stop the iniquity of the criminal before it arrived at such a

height. The criminal they cause to be cut in a thousand pieces.

The Chinese are Pagans of several sects ; one of the principal of which is composed of the worshippers of Foe or Fo, a religion brought from India, who generally believe in transmigration.

Printing which is in a manner in its infancy in Europe, has been used from all antiquity in China ; but their manner of printing is very different from ours : as they have no letters, they are obliged to cut the marks which stands for words on even blocks of wood : he who intends to print a book has it fairly wrote, and then the wood-cutter glews each leaf upon an even smooth paper-tree board, and cuts out whatever is not to appear when printed, leaving the characters as perfect as those of the original. Having thus prepared the block, they rub it over with a brush dipped in ink, and placing the paper upon it, they rub a dry brush gently over the back of the paper, pressing it down a little, that it imbibes the ink and take the impression. All this is done with great expedition. They print only on one side of the leaf, and finish a whole book in the manner here described. The Chinese paper is made of the inner bark of the bamboo, which is soft and white ; this they beat in clear water ; after which it is formed into sheets, by being taken up in long and broad frames. They are exceeding white and smooth, and sized by being dipped in allum-water.

China, being of great extent, the nature of the soil is very different according to its situation. The land, like all others, is divided into hills and plains. There are many large rivers, from which they have cut canals which water all the

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country in the spring, which, like the river Ni in Egypt, covers all the plains, and adds greatly to its fertility. The soil is proper for all manner of fruits ; and they have all, in general, that we have in general, that we have in Europe besides oranges, lemons, and citrons. But among the trees, that are most likely to create an envy in an European, are the three following :

The first is the varnish-tree, which is of a small size, and has a leaf resembling the wild cherry ; a gum distils from it drop by drop, like the tears of the turpentine-tree. This varnish is much used, and greatly esteemed by the artificers ; for it neither loses its lustre by the changes of the air, nor age of the wood, to which it is applied.

The second is termed the tallow-tree. This is as large as a high cherry-tree ; the leaves are of a lively red, and of the shape of a heart ; the fruit is contained in a rind, which when ripe, opens in the middle like a chesnut : it consists of white kernels of the size of a hazel-nut, whose pulp has the properties of tallow, of which they make candles.

The third is called the white-wax-tree ; and is no less extraordinary. It is not so tall as the tallow-tree, and has longer leaves, and a whiter bark. A small kind of worm fixes itself to the leaves, and forms a sort of comb much smaller than an honey-comb, the wax of which is very hard and shining, and of far greater value than common bees-wax.

Among the shrubs the most extraordinary is that of tea. The principal of them is the song-lo which we call green-tea. There is another called vui, or bohea ; which is most generally r throughout the empire.

To conclude my account of China, I cannot help mentioning a singular method by which all kinds of fish are dispersed into the different provinces even before they have life. In May the Chinese draw mats across the great river Yangtse-Kyang, in order to stop the spawn, which they know how to distinguish at first sight, though the water is scarce altered by it. With this water mixed with spawn, they fill many vessels, which they sell to the merchants, who transport it over the whole empire. This they sell, by measure, to those who have fish-ponds belonging to their houses. In a few days the young fry appear in little shoals; but the different kinds of fish cannot be soon distinguished.

While I was thus amusing myself in the great city of Pekin, our old Portuguese pilot brought us word, that a great caravan, and several Polish merchants, intended to set out by land for Muscovy in a short time, and if we pleased we might accompany them. This news pleased me and my partner exceedingly, as we longed to return home.

We set out from Pekin the beginning of February, in company of about five hundred of different nations; and in two days we passed a gate in the great wall, said to be one thousand English miles in length. This wall divides the Chinese empire from Tartary. We had not proceeded far before we perceived several straggling parties of thievish Tartars reconnoitering us; but upon our advancing and firing upon them, they fled in the greatest confusion. We at length came to the City of Naum. We stayed but one day there, and continued our journey, passing several deserts, mountains, and rivers; and on the 13th of April arrived at a strong

strong frontier garrison belonging to Muscovy. The governor and soldiers were Christians, but the common people mostly Pagans; who worshipped a most horrid idol, in the form of a Centaur, half man and half beast. Some of our people destroyed it in the night, and if we had not decamped immediately we should have been all destroyed. The next place we came to was the city of Jaravana, where we stopped five days; and afterwards passed a dismal desert and over a barren plain, which cost us twenty-five days march, without any molestation, and arrived on the banks of the river Obi, on whose sides flourish all the year a continual succession of wild roses. We now travelled over a very pleasant country, but uncultivated; and at last arrived at the capital of Siberia, where the Czar of Muscovy, generally sends in exile his nobles or officers who disoblige him.

In this city I happened to fall into the company of an exiled prince, but a fine gentleman; nature had endowed him with great sense, an affable and condescending behavior, accompanied with learning and humanity, which so seldom attends on the footsteps of great men. Struck with his virtues, and compassionating his misfortunes, I proposed to him a method for his enlargement, but he refused it, and gave me very potent reasons for so doing. ‘ Sir, ’ said he, ‘ all the avenues and ports in the Czar’s dominions are so guarded, that no one can pass without being examined, and must have a pass. It is impossible I can escape until my time is elapsed. But, Sir, I have a son, if you will suffer him to accompany you, the obligation will be great-

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'er than if conferred on myself.' This I readily complied with. The young prince was sent for; a noble equipage provided, a considerable quantity of valuable furs, and other commodities the produce of that country, to take with him.

Winter now coming on, having been seven months on our journey, my partner and I began to consider the shortest way of getting home. We agreed to make the best of our way to Archangel, where we were sure to find a ship either for Hamburgh, Holland, or England.

When we had thus settled our affairs, we hired horses and camels to carry ourselves, servants, and baggage; we were well armed, and avoided the great towns, and had guides to conduct us through bye-roads.



We were obliged to pass the river-Cama, and arrived at a small city on the European side; where

where we found the people as ignorant and barbarous as in the countries we had passed before. From this place we passed a desert of two hundred miles in breadth, and were attacked one night by a large company of Calmuc Tartars. But having had the precaution to cut down boughes of trees, and make fascines of them, by driving of them in the earth, we made our selves a fort of fortification, which, though they several times attacked, we easily drove them off; and so by the stratagem of leaving our fires lighted behind us, got clear off, with all our merchandize. We then passed another large river, and arrived at a considerable town, named Osmoys, and then found we were out of the



reach of the Tartars; we next came to Lawrenskoy, where we hired boats to carry our luggage, so

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So arrived at Archangel the 20th of April, and embarked on board a ship, which arrived in the Elbe the 13th of September following. Here my partner and I sold our goods, and divided the money; and my share, after all our losses, amounted to three thousand four hundred and seventy-five pounds, seventeen shillings, and three pence.

At Hamburgh, my young lord took his leave in order to proceed to the court of Vienna, not only for protection, but for the sake of corresponding with his father, and the rest of his friends.

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